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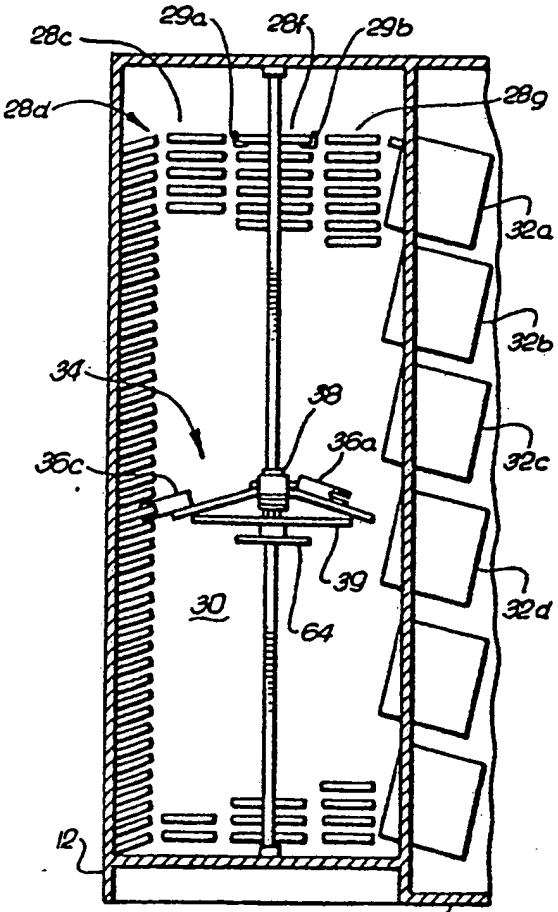
## Published

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## (54) Title: ROBOTIC MATERIALS HANDLING SYSTEM

## (57) Abstract

A robotic materials handling system for storing and handling box-like articles such as videocassettes includes a storage area (12) containing a plurality of columns (28 a-g) of storage bins, a vertical support shaft (40) located adjacent the storage area and a manipulator assembly (34) carried on the shaft. The manipulator assembly includes a plurality of gripper mechanisms (36) which may be positioned adjacent desired storage bins. The system includes computer control circuitry (202) for controlling the operation of the manipulator assembly and gripper mechanism to transport articles between desired locations.



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## ROBOTIC MATERIALS HANDLING SYSTEM

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a robotic materials handling system for storing and handling box-like articles. More particularly, the present invention relates to a robotic system for rapidly and reliably handling videocassettes in an automated cassette sequencing system. In such a system, plural tape transports are provided and the handling system automatically loads videocassettes into the transports for sequential playing of programs contained in the cassettes. Such systems are in common use in television broadcasting in which a number of programs, or "spots", are played during a typical commercial interruption.

#### 2. Description of the Prior Art

In most prior art sequencing systems, cartridges containing videotape are held on a carousel which is moved to position the desired cartridge at a tape transport unit for loading. Such systems are relatively complex and expensive to maintain.

A recently developed system incorporates a stationary column of storage bins for holding cassettes and automatic elevator system that loads designated cassettes into specific transports at the time required. The capacity of the system is limited to forty videocassettes. Although this system provides several advantages over earlier systems, it is limited in its ability to adequately store and handle a large number of videocassettes.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a robotics materials handling system for storing and handling box-like articles such as videocassettes in applications where speed and reliability are critical. The invention provides a storage area containing a plurality of columns of storage bins, and an article manipulator coupled to a shaft located adjacent the storage area. The manipulator assembly includes one or more arm assemblies having a gripper mechanism which is movable radially with respect to the support shaft. The manipulator assembly is also vertically movable along the shaft and movable either rotatably or translationally so that the gripper mechanism can be positioned adjacent each storage bin. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the storage area includes a plurality of columns of storage bins located about a circle, and a manipulator assembly is rotatable about the support shaft to position the gripper mechanism in line with the desired column. Preferably, a number of gripper mechanisms are included so as to provide increased speed of operation and increased reliability. The manipulator assembly is preferably microprocessor controlled, which provides optimum operation of the mechanical components of the system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

5 Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cartridge handling and sequencing system incorporating the handling system of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a top plan diagrammatic view of the handling system of the present invention;

10 Figure 3 is a sectional view along lines 3-3 of Figure 2 showing the arrangement of the storage library of the present invention;

Figure 4 is a block diagram of the videocassette sequencing and handling system which with the present invention is employed;

15 Figure 5 is a perspective view of the manipulator assembly of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a top plan view taken along lines 6-6 of Figure 5;

20 Figure 7 is a sectional view of the manipulator assembly taken along line 7-7 of Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a sectional view of the manipulator assembly taken along lines 8-8 of Figure 7;

Figure 9 is a sectional view of the manipulator assembly taken along lines 9-9 of Figure 6;

25 Figure 10 is a sectional view of the manipulator assembly taken along lines 10-10 of Figure 7;

Figure 11 is a perspective view of the slide and gripper mechanism of the present invention;

30 Figure 12 is a sectional view of the slide and gripper mechanism;

Figure 13 is a top view of the gripper mechanism taken along lines 13-13 of Figure 12; and

35 Figure 14 is a block diagram of the control system of the manipulator assembly of the present invention.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The following description is of the best presently contemplated mode of carrying out the invention. This description is made for the purpose of 5 illustrating the general principles of the invention, and is not to be taken in a limiting sense. In particular, although the invention is described with reference to a videocassette handling system, the invention may be utilized in other applications where 10 box-like articles are to be stored and handled. The scope of the invention is best determined by reference to the appended claims.

Referring to Figure 1, a videocassette sequencing system is comprised of a main housing 10 including an 15 octagonal library portion 12, a videotape transport and electronics section 14 and a monitoring section 16. The library section is hinged at 18 so as to allow access to its interior for servicing. The library section is configured to store approximately three hundred 20 videocassettes. The electronics section 14 includes a plurality of videocassette transports and associated electronics. The monitoring section 16 includes a pair of stereo speakers 20 for audio monitoring, a video monitor 22 and a waveform monitor/vector scope 24. The 25 operation of the system is controlled by means of a computer 26 which in the present embodiment is a personal computer including a control keyboard and a monitor.

Referring to Figures 2 and 3, the configuration 30 of the library section 12 will be described. The library includes seven columns 28a-g of cassette storage bins, with each bin being slightly inclined so as to aid in the retention of videocassettes. Each bin is formed of side L-shaped sections 29a and 29b as illustrated in 35 Figure 3, thus leaving the top and bottom of a videocassette stored in a bin exposed. In the present embodiment of the invention, each column includes forty-three individual storage bins, with the library 12 thus containing a total of three hundred and one storage

bins. The columns 28a-g are arranged in a circular fashion, with one column being located on each of seven sides of the octagonal housing. The columns thus surround a central space 30.

5 A column of four videocassette transports 32a-d is located on the eighth side of the library housing. The transports 32 are substantially the same distance from the axial center of the space 30 as are the storage bins 28. The transports 32 and associated electronics

10 may be playback only, or may be record/playback to facilitate dubbing of videocassettes.

The manipulator assembly of the present invention is contained within the central space 30 and is identified generally at 34. The manipulator includes

15 four cassette gripper mechanisms 36a-d carried on a hub assembly 38 and circuit board 39, both of which are rotatable and vertically movable with respect to a central vertical shaft 40 coincident with the longitudinal axis of the central space 30. The gripper

20 mechanisms are spaced at angles which are integral multiples of the angular spacing of the columns of storage bins, so that the gripper mechanisms may operate simultaneously. A bar code reader 42 is also attached to the circuit board assembly 39.

25 The cassette manipulator assembly 34 transports cassettes between various storage bins and between storage bins and the cassette transport units under control of the computer 26. Cassettes to be entered into the library 12 are inserted via an access port 44

30 (Figure 1) which exposes a portion of the column of storage bins 28a. Each of the exposed bins includes an associated cassette sensor for detecting when a cassette is inserted into it, with a sensor 46 for one of the bins being indicated in Figure 1. The sensor may be a

35 mechanical sensor, optical sensor or other type of sensor which can function to provide a detection signal when a cassette is inserted into a storage bin. Since the bins at the access opening are exposed at their lower side, they are provided with springs for retaining videocassettes inserted into them.

Cassettes to be removed from the system are provided by the manipulator 34 to a second access opening 48 (Figure 1) located below the opening 44. In normal operation, all cassettes contained in the library 5 will be entered through the access opening 44 and subsequently removed through the access opening 48. With this configuration, the operation of the system is greatly simplified, since there is no requirement of physical access to all the storage bins of the library 10 during normal operation.

Figure 4 is a block diagram of the videocassette handling and sequencing system. The system operates to access a series of cassettes from the library, load them into the transports 32 and play them consecutively in 15 the desired order. The cassettes are then returned by the manipulator 34 to storage bins which may be in the main library for storage or adjacent the access opening 48 for cassettes that are to be removed from the library. The system is described in detail in U.S. 20 Patent Application No. 720,591, filed concurrently with this application.

The computer 26 includes a main controller 26a and terminal 26b and associated printer 60. The main controller provides commands to a manipulator controller 25 50 and a sequence controller 52. The sequence controller 52 controls the operation of the transport units 32 (via interface circuitry 54) and signal processing circuitry 56. The sequencing aspect of the videocassette system does not form a part of the present 30 invention and will not be described in detail.

The manipulator controller 50 is a microprocessor-based controller which provides commands to the manipulator 34 and decodes information from the bar code scanner 42 and sensors 46. The bar code scanner 35 42 is used to read a bar code contained on a label of each videocassette entered into the system. The main controller 26a is programmed to include data regarding every cassette in general use in the system, e.g., all of the cassettes in general use in a television station.

As a cassette is entered into the library 12 via the access opening 44, a loading sensor 46 associated with the storage bin into which the cassette is located provides a detection signal to the manipulator controller 50. The controller 50 automatically actuates the cassette manipulator 34 to move the cassette from the loading bin to a storage bin within the library 12. Prior to the grasping of the cassette by the manipulator, the bar code on the cassette is read by means of the bar code scanner 42. The scanned code is decoded by the manipulator controller 50 and provided to the main controller 26a. The controller 26a in turn instructs the manipulator controller 50 to cause the cassette manipulator to deposit the cassette in a selected storage bin. The main controller 26a maintains a cross reference of each cassette (based upon the scanned bar code) with a storage location within the library 12.

In operation, the main controller 26a may be programmed by providing it with a time sequential list (log) of cassettes to be played. The controller 26a contains data regarding the location of every cassette in the library 12. In executing the play list, the main controller 26a will send commands both to the manipulator controller 50 and the sequence controller 52 based upon the play list and the time of day. For example, in preparation for a station break the main controller 26a will command the manipulator controller 50 to load the first four cassettes into the transport units 32 and command the sequence controller to play the cassettes in a desired order. The sequence controller 52 is then readied to accept an external cue to begin a break.

As the break progresses, the main controller 26a continuously monitors the status of the sequence controller 52. When additional cassettes are required the appropriate commands are sent to the manipulator controller 50 and when additional sequences are required the appropriate commands are sent to the sequence

controller 52. In this fashion, the main controller 26a maintains the current state of the machine by ensuring that the transport units 32 are loaded with the required cassettes and the sequence controller 52 is programmed 5 with the next required sequence.

The cassette manipulator 34 is illustrated in detail in Figures 5-13. For purposes of clarity, the gripper 36b, circuit board assembly 39 and bar code reader 42 have been omitted from Figure 5. The 10 manipulator assembly 34 includes a rotatable hub assembly 38 to which the gripper assemblies are coupled and a stationary bearing assembly including a top circular plate 62, lower circuit board 64 (also shown in Figure 1) and a sprocket assembly 120. The bearing 15 assembly is supported for vertical movement along the square shaft 40 by means of four V-groove rollers 66 secured to the plate 62 as illustrated in Figures 6, 7 and 9 and four V-groove rollers 68 secured to a lower bearing plate 70 as shown in Figures 7 and 9. A central 20 tubular slip ring collar 72 forms the remainder of the bearing portion and is interconnected to the elements 70 and 62 by means of pins 73 and 75 (Figures 8 and 10). The inner diameter of the collar 72 is greater than the diagonal extent of the shaft 40, and the rollers 66 and 25 68 are the only portion of the manipulator assembly which contact the shaft 40. It should be noted that the V-groove rollers 66 and 68 are spring-loaded as illustrated at 74 in Figure 6 to bias them toward the shaft 40, thereby rendering the bearing assembly 30 self-aligning.

The shaft 40 is coupled at its top and bottom to frame members 76 and 78 (Figure 5) which form a part of the main frame of the library 12. The manipulator assembly 34 is driven along the shaft 40 by means of a 35 stepper motor 80 attached to an additional frame section 82 just below the section 78. The stepper motor drives the manipulator assembly 34 by means of a belt 84 which is attached to the upper plate 62 at 86 and to the lower bearing element 70 at 88 (Figure 7). The belt 84 is

looped through the hollow shaft 40 so as to avoid the necessity of passing through the manipulator assembly. A pair of pulleys 90 at the top of the shaft 40 support the belt 84. In order to monitor the position of the manipulator assembly along the shaft, a precision 5 potentiometer 92 driven by one of the pulleys 90 is provided. This potentiometer provides a coarse indication of the position of the manipulator assembly 34. In addition, an optical sensor 94 (Figure 5) 10 comprised of a photodiode array is secured to the bottom element 70 and provides fine position feedback by sensing position markings 96 along the shaft 40. The position feedback from the potentiometer 92 and sensor 94 are used to control the positioning of the 15 manipulator 34 in a manner to be described.

A counterweight 98 is coupled to the manipulator assembly 34 by means of a cable 100 which is looped over pulleys 102 and 104 and attached to a ring 106 secured to the top plate 62. By including the counterweight 98, 20 the motor 80 need only overcome the mass of the manipulator assembly and the counterweight, i.e., the force of gravity need not be overcome.

A cylindrical hub unit 108 (Figures 7 and 9) surrounds and is rotatable with respect to the slip ring 25 collar 72. The hub is spaced from the collar 72 by means of upper and lower non-rotating rings 110 and 112 which are secured to the collar 72. A D.C. motor 114 is attached to the hub unit 108 by means of a bracket 116. The motor drives a gear 118 which engages a sprocket 120 30 secured to the lower bearing element 70. This structure is shown in Figures 8 and 9. When the motor 114 is driven, the gear 118 rotates to drive the motor and gear around the sprocket 120, thus resulting in rotation of the hub assembly 108. The gripper assemblies 36 are 35 attached to the hub assembly at an extension 108a (Figure 7) and therefore rotate with the hub assembly.

The rotational position of the hub assembly is controlled by means of optical feedback and positive detent positioning. As illustrated in Figure 10, the

top plate 62 includes radial positioning marks 122 formed around a periphery of its lower surface. These marks are sensed by an optical sensor 124, which is shown most clearly in Figure 6. As the hub assembly 5 rotates, the marks are counted to provide position feedback. When the desired position has been reached, final positioning is achieved by means of a solenoid 126 (Figures 6 and 9), the beveled plunger of which extends into one of a plurality of holes 62a formed in the top 10 plate 62. Both the optical sensor 124 and solenoid 126 are secured to the hub element 108 by means of a bracket 128. The holes 62a are located to precisely position a gripper assembly in front of a column of storage bins or the column of transport units. The detent mechanism 15 employed enables a rotational accuracy of better than one degree to be achieved. This positional accuracy helps to prevent any jamming of the mechanism.

As shown in Figure 9, the main circuit board 39 (illustrated in phantom) is carried on a surface 108b of 20 the hub unit 108. The motor 114 passes through an opening 39a in the circuit board and serves to rotationally fix the position of the circuit board. The circuit board contains a major portion of the manipulator electronics, including microprocessor 25 circuitry. Since components on the circuit board 39 must communicate with additional portions of the system away from the manipulator assembly 34, some form of data link is required. Since the circuit board 39 rotates with the hub assembly, a cable connection cannot be 30 employed since it would wrap around the shaft 40. The present invention employs a unique infrared communications chamber for transmitting data to the manipulator assembly 34.

Data signals from the portion of the system 35 remote from the manipulator (e.g., the main controller 26a and a portion of the manipulator controller 50) are provided to the lower circuit board 64 by means of a cable 130 (Figure 5) which is coiled to accommodate the vertical motion of the manipulator assembly. The

electrical data signals are converted to infrared signals by an infrared transmitter 132 (Figure 7) and transmitted into a chamber 134 defined by channels in the facing portions of the bottom bearing element 70 and 5 the hub element 108. These elements are formed of machined aluminum and the surface of the chamber 134 is thus relatively reflective. Signals transmitted by the transmitter 132 will reflect within the chamber and will ultimately be received by an infrared receiver 136 10 located in the hub unit 108. Thus, data signals can be transferred from the stationary bearing section 70 to the rotating hub section 108. Similarly, signals can be transferred from the hub section to the bearing section by means of a transmitter 138 and receiver 140. As 15 shown in Figure 8, a plurality of transmitters 140 are employed to ensure that the transmitted signals are properly received. Similarly, a plurality of transmitters 136 may be provided in the hub section 108. In order to permit simultaneous bidirectional data communications, 20 signals transmitted from the bearing section 70 to the hub section 108 may be transmitted at a first frequency and signals transmitted from the hub section 108 to the bearing section 70 may be transmitted at a second frequency. After reception by the receivers at either 25 side, the infrared signals are converted to electrical signals and transmitted to the appropriate components.

In addition to the transmission of data signals, power signals must be provided to the manipulator assembly to power the motors and other electronic 30 components contained on the manipulator assembly. This is accomplished by means of a slip ring structure illustrated in Figures 7 and 9. The power signals are also delivered to the lower circuit board by means of the coiled cord 130. These signals are then coupled to 35 metal slip rings 142 which surround the bearing element 172. The slip rings are contacted by brushes 144 carried by the hub unit 108. Power signals are then transferred from the brushes 144 to appropriate components on the manipulator assembly.

Details of the gripper assemblies 36 are shown in Figures 11-13. Each gripper assembly 36 is supported on a rail assembly 150. The gripper 35 includes a bottom platform 152 to which are secured three V-groove rollers 5 154, 156 and 158. These rollers contact protruding edges of the rail assembly 150 and enable the gripper mechanism 36 to slide along the rail. The rollers 156 and 158 are spring-biased toward the rail assembly similar to the rollers on the main bearing assembly, so 10 that the gripper is self-aligning with respect to the rail assembly.

The gripper is driven along the rails by means of a timing belt 160 contained within the rail assembly 150. The gripper assembly is coupled to the belt by 15 means of a bracket 162, and the belt is driven by a DC motor 164. The gripper per se is formed by a top plate 168 and a flat berilium copper spring 170. A two-position DC motor 172 drives the spring 170 from an open to a closed position by means of an eccentrically 20 mounted circular cam 174. A pair of switches 176 are employed to detect when a cassette has been seated in the gripper assembly.

As can be seen in Figure 12, when it is desired to grasp a cassette 180 contained in a storage bin 28, 25 the motor 172 is activated to open the gripper and the motor 164 is then driven to move the gripper forward to the end of the rail assembly 150. Upon detection of proper seating of the cassette 180 by means of the switches 176, the motor 172 is activated to close the 30 gripper to grasp the cassette. The motor 164 is then driven to retract the gripper 36 and remove the cassette 180 from the bin 28. The manipulator assembly may then be moved vertically and/or rotationally to transfer the cassette to the desired location. In order to monitor 35 the position of the gripper along the slide, an optical sensor 182 is provided to read marks 184 located along the slide. In addition, an optical sensor assembly 186 may be provided to monitor the position of the motor 172.

The manner of control of the manipulator assembly will be described with reference to Figure 14 of the drawings.

When a cassette is to be transported, the main controller 26a provides an instruction on line 200 to a manipulator control processor 202 instructing it to fetch a cassette from a particular location (e.g., storage bin or tape transport) and deliver it to a destination location. The control processor 202 has knowledge of the current position of the manipulator by means of the optical sensor 94 (for vertical position) and 124 (for rotational position). The control processor sends commands to a velocity profile generator and driver 204 to drive the stepper motor 80 to control the vertical positioning of the manipulator assembly 34. Coarse feedback is provided by the potentiometer 92 and fine feedback is provided by the sensor 94 to the velocity profile generator. The velocity profile generator is a microprocessor-based system that generates a velocity signal as a function of the position of the manipulator assembly to cause the assembly to reach the desired location in the shortest amount of time. Similarly, a velocity profile generator and driver 206 drives the DC servo motor 114 to rotate the hub assembly to the desired orientation. When the final destination is reached, the solenoid 126 will be seated in an opening 62a in the top plate 62.

The position of the manipulator assembly is monitored by the control processor 202 to determine when its desired vertical and rotational positions have been reached, as indicated by the optical sensor 94 and solenoid 126. When this occurs, the control processor 202 instructs one or more velocity profile generators and drivers 208 to drive an associated servo motor 164 and gripper 36 forward along the slide assembly 150. Once the cassette has been contacted properly as indicated by the sensor switches 176, the control processor 202 activates a driver 210 to drive the gripper motor 172 and rotate the gripper spring cam 174.

The gripper is then retracted by means of the motor 164 and the manipulator assembly is rotated and moved vertically to the destination location. The gripper is then again moved forward and the spring cam rotated so 5 as to release the videocassette.

The velocity profile generators 204, 206 and 208 are all microprocessor-based systems which generate an optimum velocity profile for a particular distance to be traveled in order to achieve the most rapid and accurate 10 motion. In the case of the velocity profile generators 208, different conditions will be encountered in operation depending upon whether a cassette is in the gripper and whether the cassette is to be removed or delivered from a storage bin or tape transport. In 15 order to achieve optimum performance, both in terms of speed and reliability, a different velocity profile is generated depending on the operation to be carried out. In the present embodiment of the invention, the control processor 202 selects from among eight different 20 velocity profiles contained in the velocity profile generators 208 to correspond to eight different operational conditions. In addition, each velocity profile generator 208 can be independently controlled, i.e., they may simultaneously generate different 25 velocity profiles. Thus, the optimum profile may be selected for each gripper even if more than one gripper is being operated at a time.

In summary, the present invention provides a unique article storage and handling system including a 30 storage library and a manipulator assembly. The manipulator assembly is extremely reliable and fast. The use of multiple gripper assemblies substantially increases the speed of transfer operations. In addition, it provides built-in redundancy, thereby 35 increasing the reliability of the system. The unique control of the gripper assemblies further increases the operational capabilities of the system.

What is Claimed is:

1. A robotic materials handling system for storing and handling box-like articles, comprising:  
a storage area containing a plurality of columns of storage bins, each storage bin for holding one  
5 article;  
a vertical support shaft located adjacent the storage area;  
a manipulator assembly coupled to the shaft and movable along the shaft, said manipulator assembly  
10 including at least one arm assembly having a rail extending outward from the shaft and a gripper mechanism movable along the rail, the gripper mechanism having first and second spaced fingers which are movable toward each other to grasp opposite sides of an article; and  
15 means for positioning each arm assembly adjacent the columns and adjacent an article pickup or delivery location.

2. The system of claim 1 wherein the means for positioning includes means for rotating the manipulator assembly about the shaft to position each arm assembly at different radial positions with respect to the shaft.

3. The system of claim 2 wherein the columns of storage bins and the article pickup and delivery locations are arranged in a circular configuration about the support shaft.

4. The system of claim 3 wherein the manipulator assembly includes a bearing assembly movable along the support shaft and a hub assembly which is rotatable about the bearing assembly, wherein each arm assembly is  
5 attached to the hub assembly to rotate therewith and wherein the means for rotating includes a first motor for driving the hub assembly with respect to the bearing assembly.

5. The system of claim 4 wherein there are a plurality of arm assemblies, each arm assembly including a second motor for driving the gripper mechanism along the rail and electrically controlled actuator means for actuating the gripper mechanism.

6. The system of claim 5 including means for providing control signals for the second motor and actuator means of each arm assembly to the bearing assembly and coupling means for coupling the control signals to the hub assembly.

7. The system of claim 6 wherein the coupling means includes:

5 a first coupling element on the bearing assembly and a second coupling element on the hub assembly, the first and second coupling elements having facing surfaces with complementary circular channels therein to form a coupling cavity;

10 light transmitter means on the first coupling element for converting electrical signals to light signals and transmitting them into the cavity;

15 light receiver means on the second coupling element for receiving light signals in the cavity and converting them into electrical signals for delivery to the second motor and actuator means of each arm assembly.

8. The system of claim 7 including light transmitter means on the second coupling element and light receiving means on the first coupling element, thereby facilitating transmission of signals from the 5 manipulator assembly.

9. The system of claim 7 wherein the channels of the first and second coupling elements have reflective surfaces whereby signals transmitted into the channel will reflect off of the surface of the channel until 5 received by the light receiving means.

10. The system of claim 7 further including slip ring means for coupling power signals from the bearing assembly to the hub assembly.

11. The system of claim 1 wherein the shaft has a square cross section and the manipulator assembly includes a bearing assembly including a first group of four rollers, each roller having a V-groove and 5 contacting a different corner of the shaft, and a second group of four rollers spaced from the first group, each roller having a V-groove and contacting a different corner of the shaft.

12. The system of claim 11 including means for driving the manipulator assembly along the shaft, said means including belt connected to the manipulator assembly and extending along the length of the shaft and 5 a motor for driving the belt.

13. The system of claim 12 wherein the shaft is hollow and the belt is looped through the shaft.

14. The system of claim 12 including closed loop drive means for driving the motor to position the manipulator assembly at a desired vertical location on the shaft.

15. The system of claim 14 including first feedback means for providing a coarse indication of the position of the manipulator assembly.

16. The system of claim 15 including second feedback means for providing a fine indication of the position of the manipulator assembly, said second feedback means including position markings on the shaft 5 and an optical sensor on the manipulator assembly for reading the position markings to provide feedback.

17. The system of claim 11 wherein the rollers include spring means for biasing the rollers toward the shaft.

18. The system of claim 12 further including a counterweight coupled to the manipulator assembly to move in a direction opposite that of the manipulator assembly.

19. The system of claim 1 wherein the first finger of the gripper mechanism is stationary and the second finger is a flat spring element and further including a motor driven cam for moving the spring element from an open to a closed position.

20. The system of claim 19 including a two-position motor for driving the cam.

21. The system of claim 1 wherein the gripper mechanism includes a plurality of V-groove rollers for coupling the gripper mechanism to the rail.

22. The system of claim 1 including a motor for driving the gripper mechanism along the rail and closed loop drive means for controlling the motor.

23. The system of claim 22 including feedback means for sensing the position of the gripper mechanism, wherein the drive means includes velocity profile generator means for controlling the velocity of the motor as a function of the position of the gripper mechanism.

24. The system of claim 23 wherein the velocity profile generator means includes means for selecting from among different velocity profiles as a function of the operational status of the gripper mechanism.

25. A robotic materials handling system for storing and handling box-like articles comprising:

a storage area including a plurality of columns of storage bins and at least one loading location, said 5 storage bins and loading location being arranged about a circular space;

a vertical support shaft located at the center of the circular space;

10 a manipulator assembly, movable along the shaft, for moving articles between storage bins and the loading location, the manipulator assembly including a plurality of radially extendable gripper assemblies for grasping articles and pulling them out of the storage bins and means for rotating the gripper assemblies about the 15 shaft to position them adjacent desired columns of storage bins; and

control means for controlling the movement of the manipulator assembly along the shaft, the rotation of the gripper assemblies and the grasping of the gripper 20 assemblies.

26. The system of claim 25 including means for monitoring the rotational and vertical position of the manipulator assembly, wherein the control means causes the gripper assemblies to operate only after the 5 manipulator has reached the desired position.

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FIG. 1

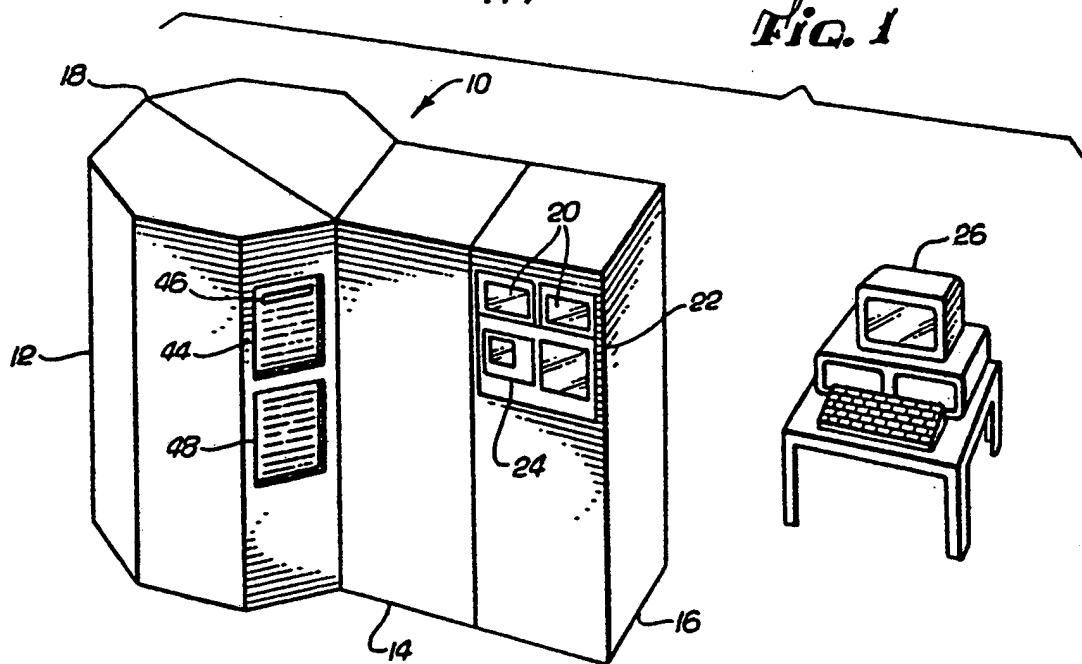


FIG. 3

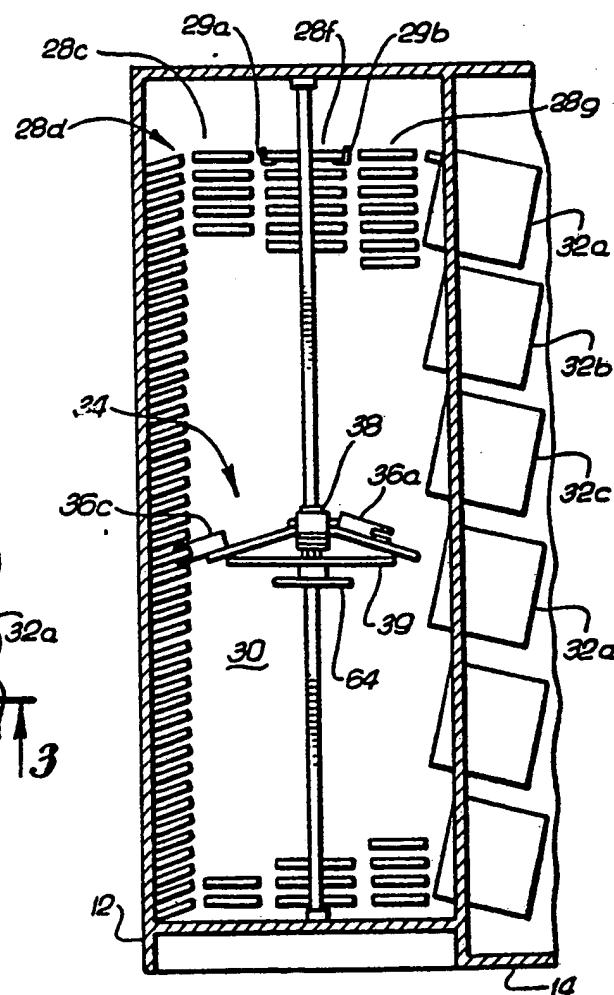
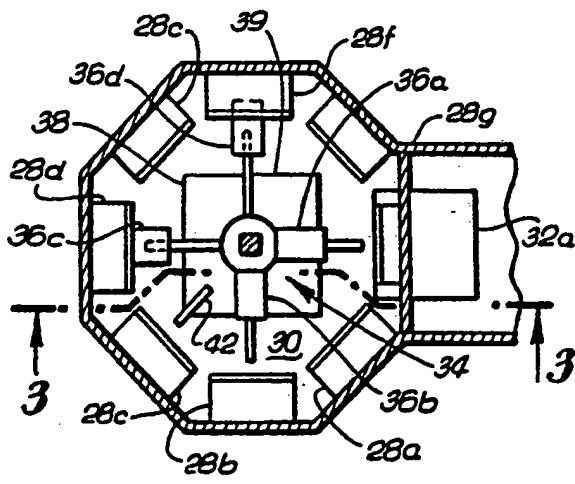
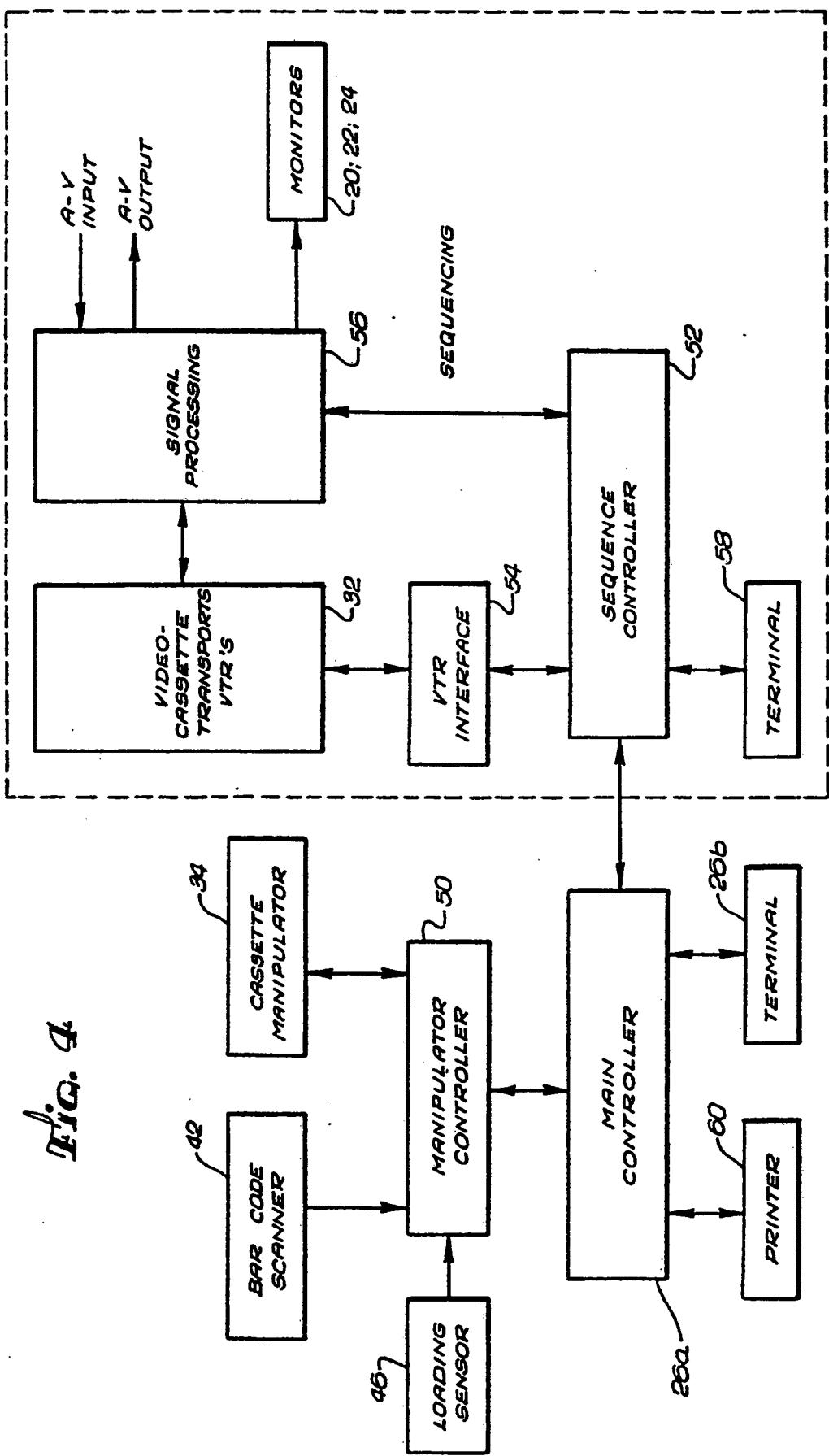


FIG. 2





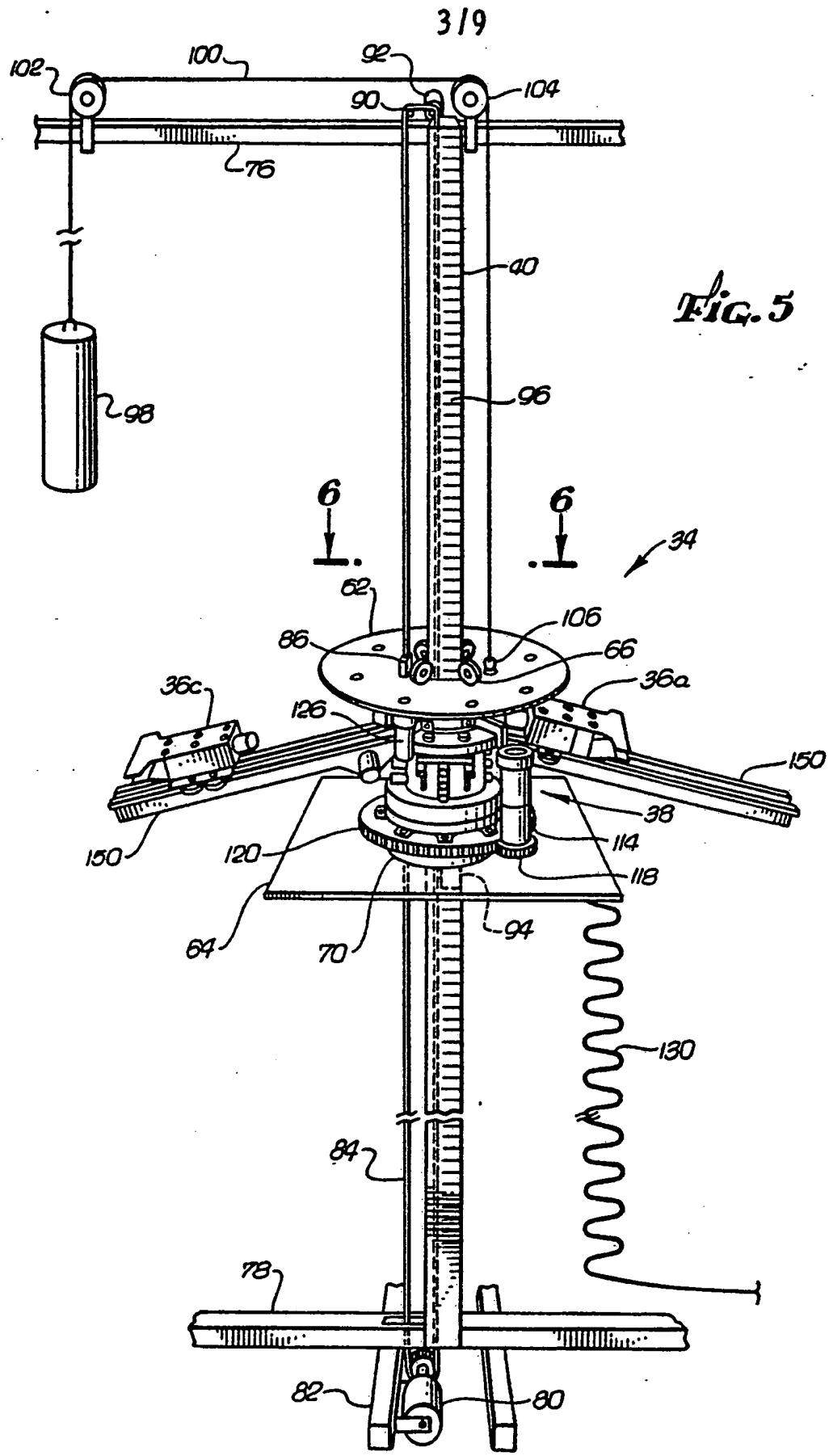


FIG. 6

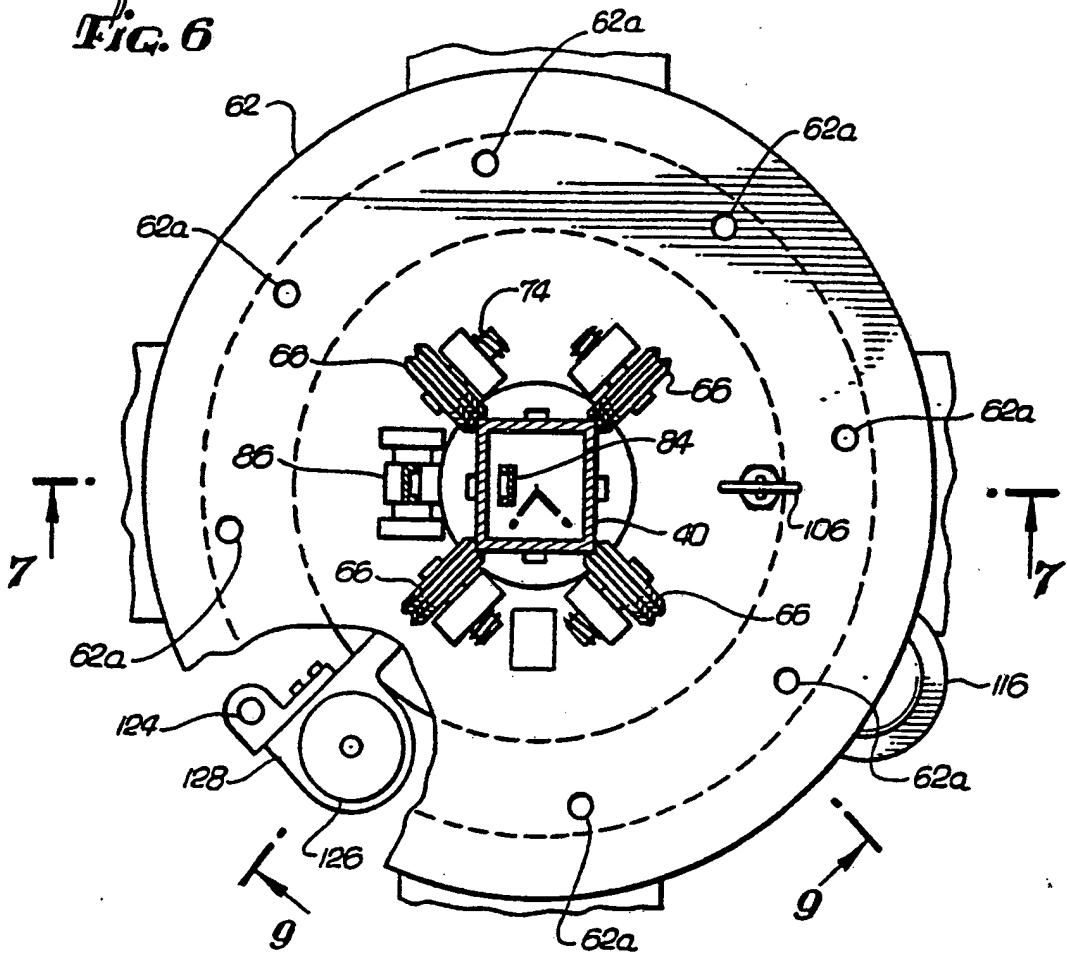
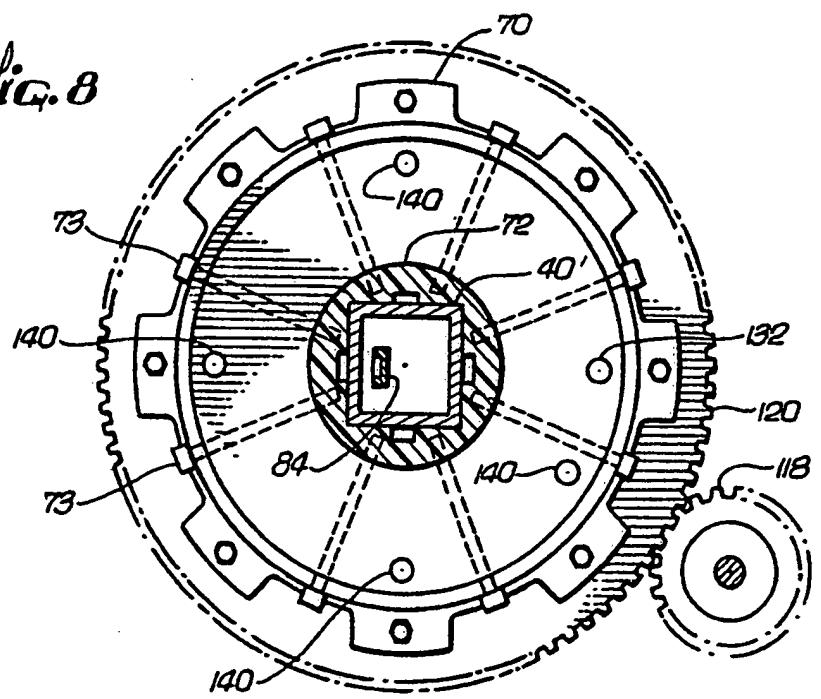


FIG. 8



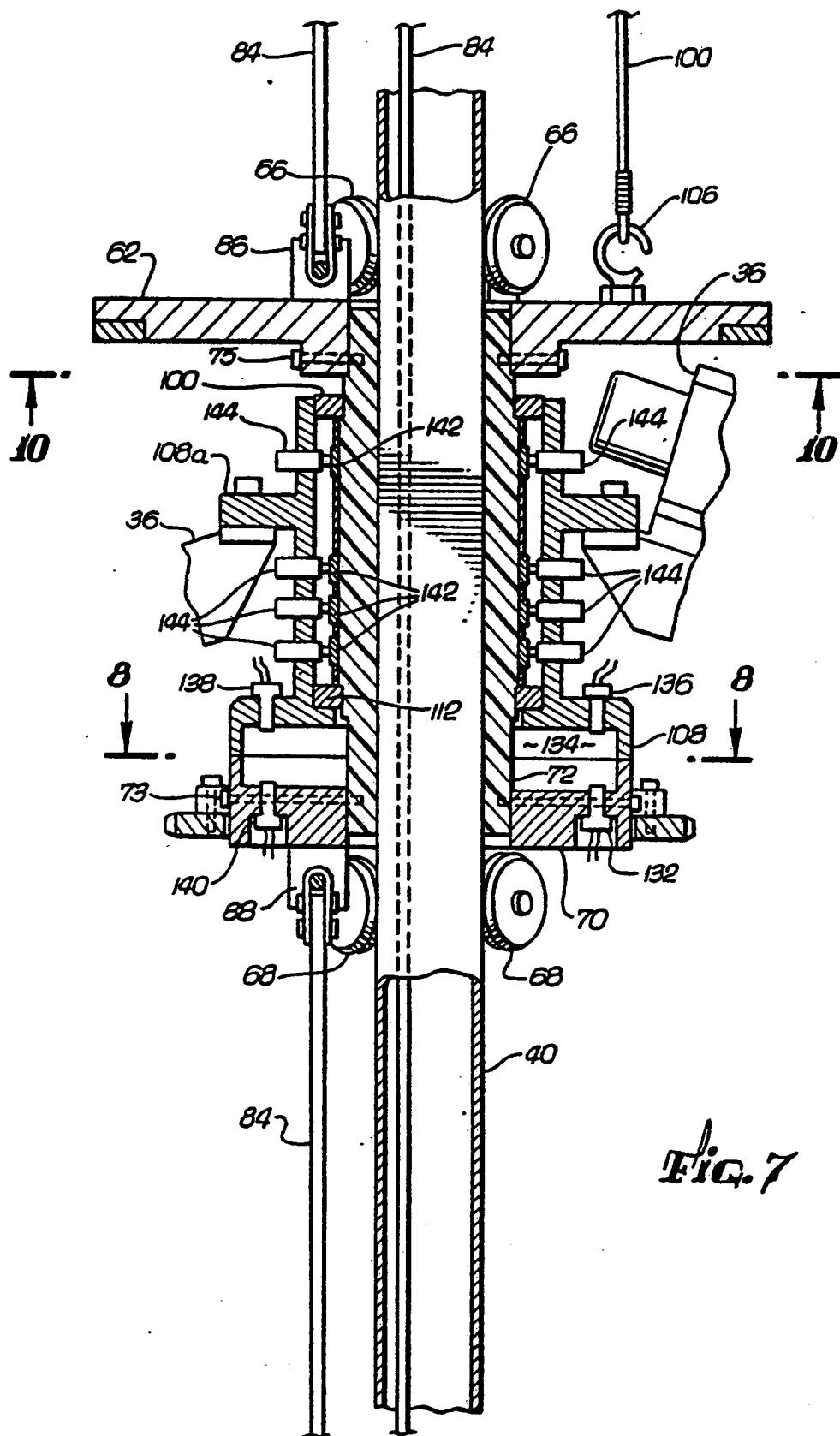
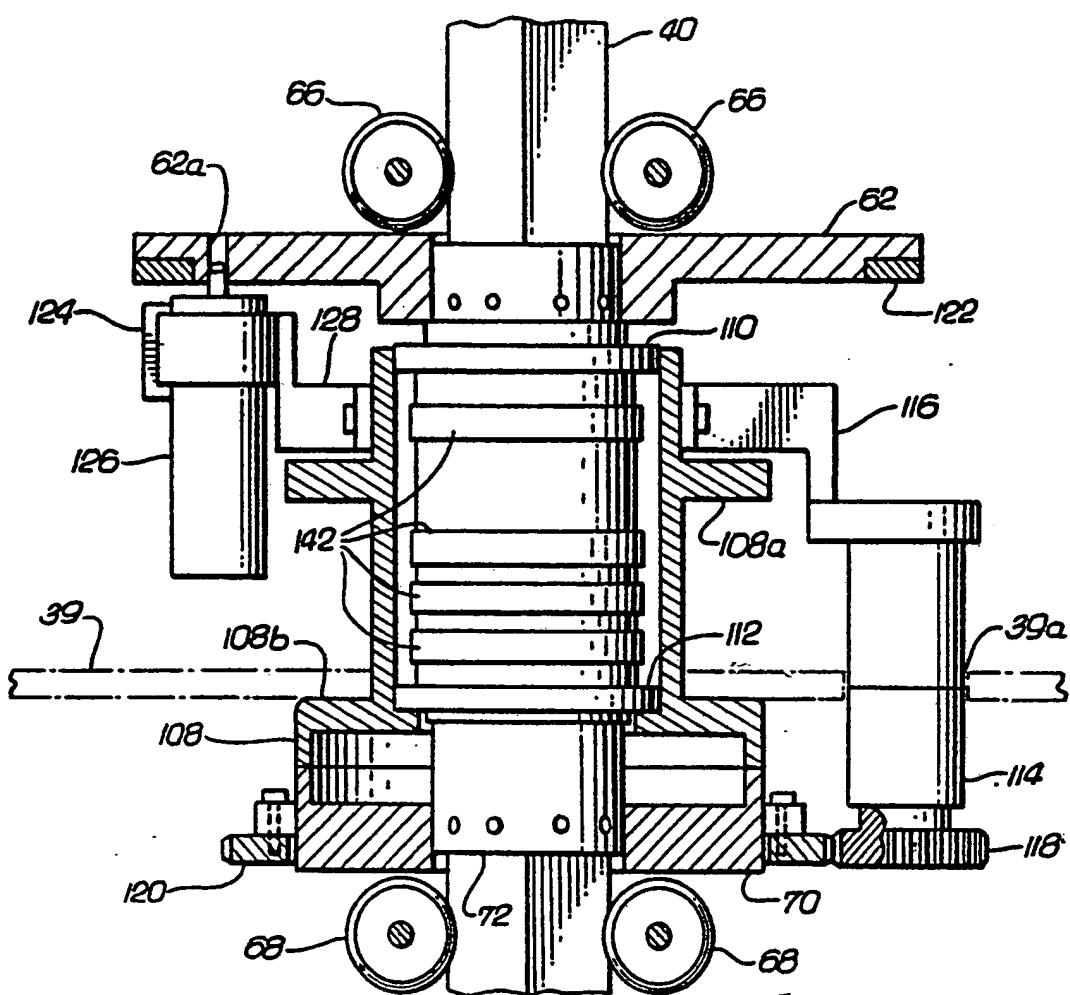


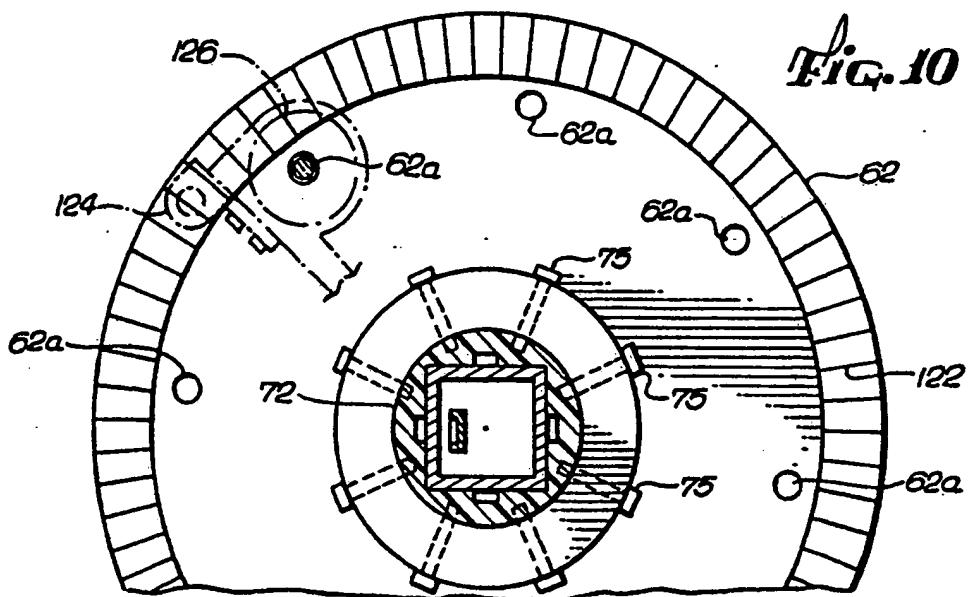
Fig. 7

*Fig. 9*

619

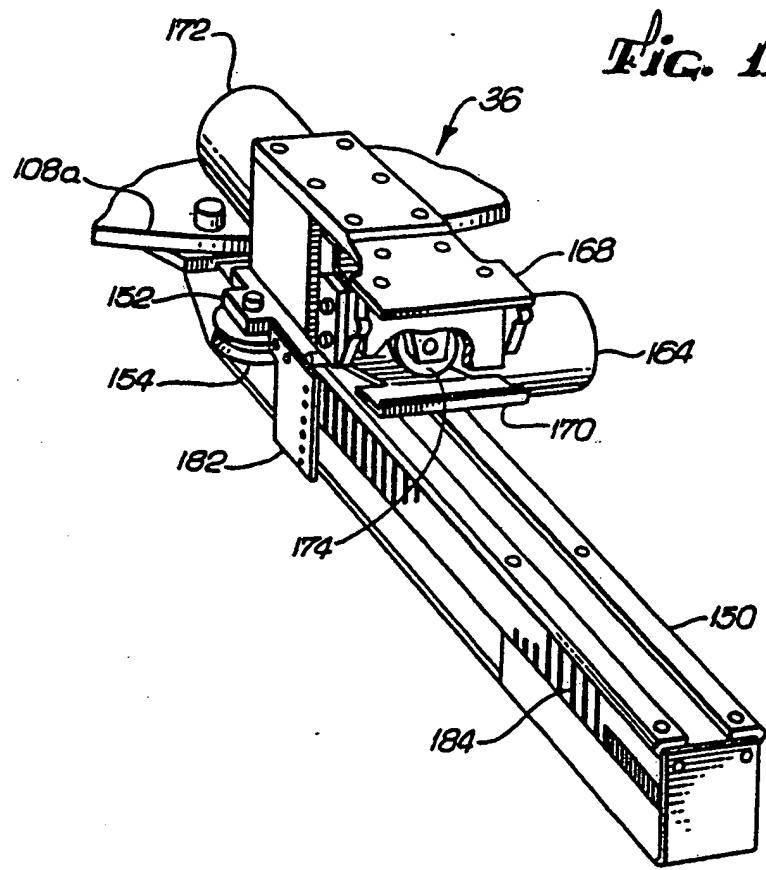


*Fig. 10*



719

FIG. 11



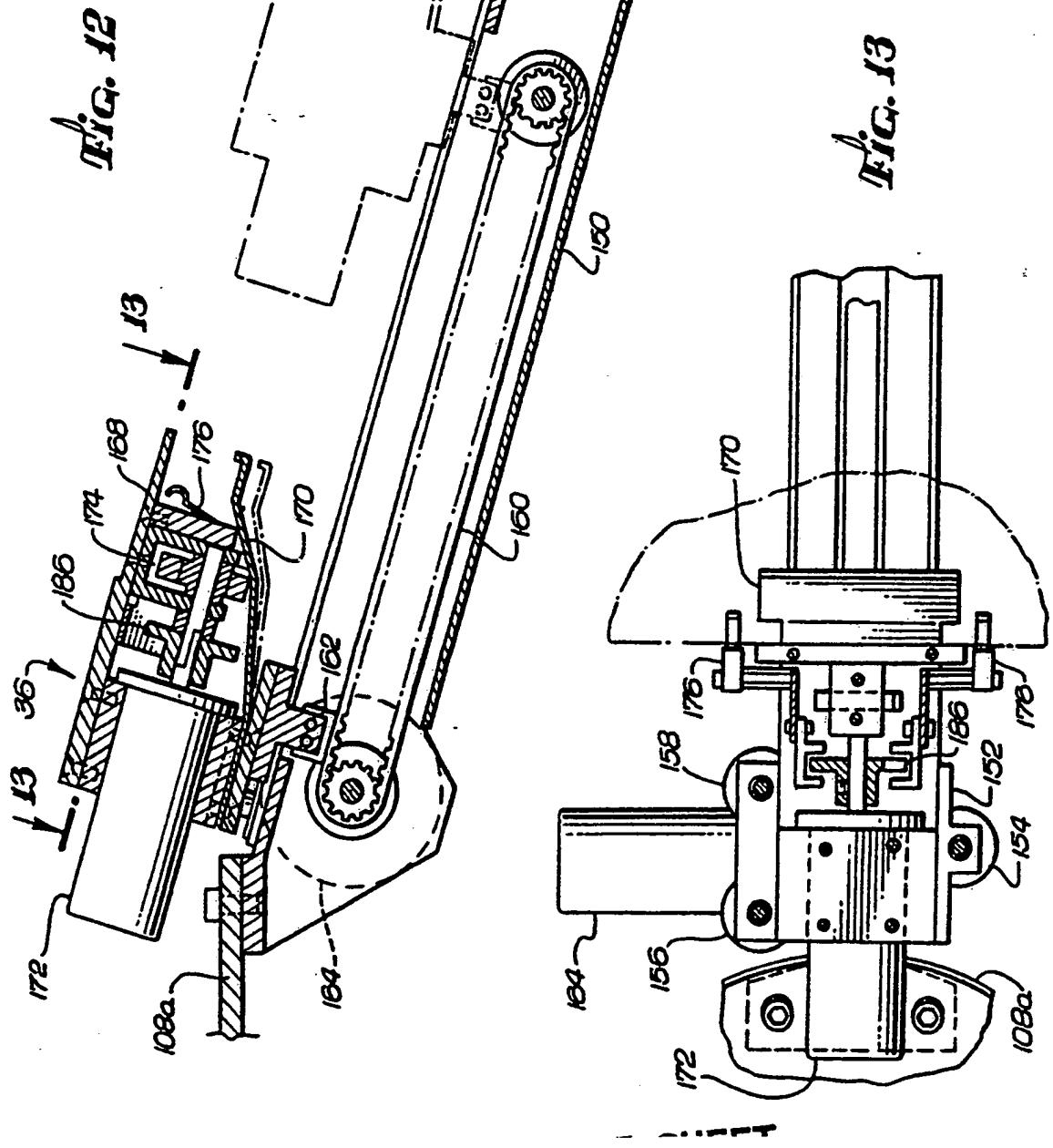
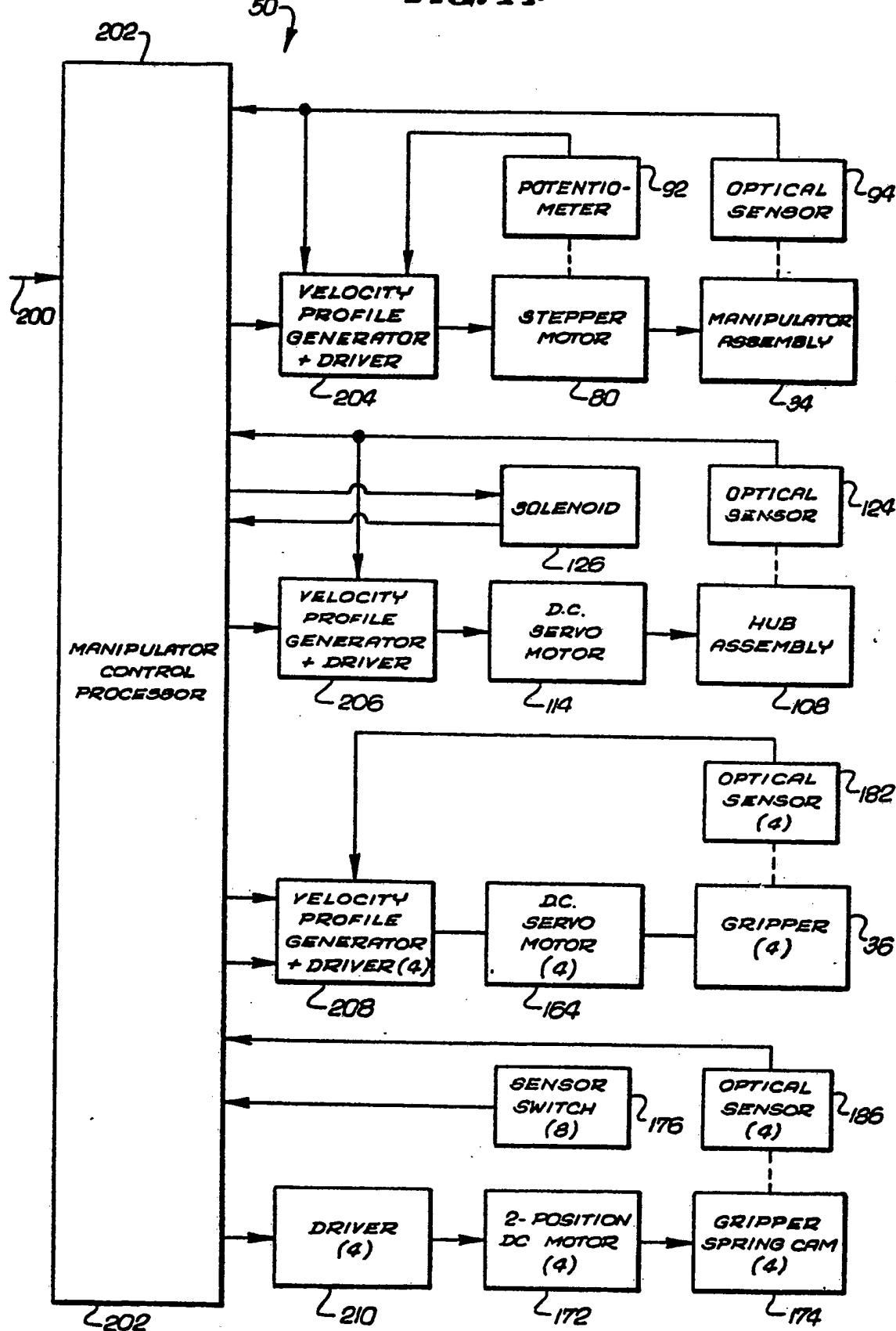


FIG. 14.



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US85/01402

**I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER** (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all)<sup>3</sup>

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

INT. CL. B65G 1/06

U.S. CL. 414/273

**II. FIELDS SEARCHED**

 Minimum Documentation Searched<sup>4</sup>

Classification System	Classification Symbols
U.S.	414/273, 274, 276, 277, 280, 283, 618, 659, 661, 662, 672, 673, 785 221/87, 88
(continued) <sup>5</sup>	

 Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation  
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched<sup>6</sup>
**III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT<sup>14</sup>**

Category <sup>8</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>16</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>17</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>18</sup>
Y, P	US, A, 4,527,934, (BLASECK) 09 July 1985	1-2, 11-24
Y	US, A, 3,302,804, (HARRIS) 07 February 1967	1-6, 11-26
Y	US, A, 3,951,271, (METTE) 20 April 1976	1-6, 11-26
Y	US, A, 3,517,775, (MEYER) 30 June 1970, See figures 2 and 3	11-14, 21
Y	US, A, 4,415,975, (BURT) 15 November 1983, See Abstract	15-16, 23-24
Y	US, A, 3,517,774, (MEYER) 30 June 1970, See figure 8	17
Y	US, A, 2,212,711, (MACISAAC) 27 August 1940, See page 1, column 2, lines 41-48	18
Y	US, A, 4,383,789, (TAKAMATSU) 17 May 1983, See figure 6	19-20
(continued)		

 \* Special categories of cited documents:<sup>15</sup>

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

**IV. CERTIFICATION**

 Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search<sup>9</sup>

01 September 1985

 Date of Mailing of this International Search Report<sup>10</sup>

16 SEP 1985

 International Searching Authority<sup>11</sup>

ISA/US

 Signature of Authorized Officer<sup>12</sup>

 Ken Muncy 9/12/85  
Ken Muncy

## III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category	Citation of Document, <sup>16</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>17</sup>	Relevant to Claim No <sup>18</sup>
A	US, A, 4,458,802, (MACIVER ET AL) 10 July 1984	1, 25
A	US, A, 4,300,040, (GOULD ET AL) 10 November 1981	1, 25
A	US, A, 4,366,423, (INABA ET AL) 28 December 1982	1, 25
A	US, A, 3,061,111, (RIEMENSCHNEIDER) 30 October 1962, See figure 4	10
A	CA, A, 504,400, (RENFRUE) 20 July 1954	19-20
A	JP, A, 53-75674, (TADAMITSU) 05 July 1978	15-16, 23-24
A	JP, A, 56-12204, (JINICHI) 06 February 1981	1, 25
P, A	US, A, 4,519,522, (MCILWEE) 28 May 1985	25

## FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

## II. FIELDS SEARCHED

U.S. 294/99.1, 103.1, 104  
901/17  
187/95  
235/381

V.  OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE <sup>10</sup>

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claim numbers \_\_\_\_\_, because they relate to subject matter <sup>12</sup> not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2.  Claim numbers \_\_\_\_\_, because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out <sup>13</sup>, specifically:

VI.  OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING <sup>11</sup>

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.

2.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

4.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

## Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.  
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

## Salute Claim Coverage

### Summary of aspects of disposable salute device covered by independent claims

Bend trailing end of wire inwardly - apparatus and method claims (70170US02, 70173US01, 70173US02, 70175US01)

Cam & cam follower wire drive (70180US00)

Cartridge w/ lateral openings - (MPF and standard claims) (70162US00, 70162US01)

Cartridge w/ 2 pairs of diametrically opposed openings - apparatus and method claims (70170US01, 70173US01)

Compartment to store wire (70166US01)

Complete loop formation with complete movement of lever (70180US00)

Cutter cuts proximal to portion of channel that deforms wire (70173US02)

Cutter that cuts and ejects - apparatus and method claims (70175US01)

Cutter to cut, bend, and lift wire - apparatus and method claims (70173US01)

Cutter w/ flexible element (70168US02)

Drive for contacting wire through lateral openings - (MPF and standard claims) (70162US00, 70162US01)

Drive adjacent to distal end (70166US01, **70180US00**)

Drive causes wire to puncture tissue - apparatus and method claims (70166US01, 70173US02, 70175US01)

End recess to receive pliable surface of subject (70168US02)

End recess to receive wire loop - apparatus and method claims (70168US01, **70168US02**, 70173US01, 70175US01)

Lateral recess to allow passage of loop (70175US01)

Lateral recess to receive pliable surface - method claim (70175US01)

Lever doesn't move wire drive for a portion of lever's motion (e.g., during cutting) (70180US00)

Protuberance extends w/in loop (70173US02)

Release wire in a lateral direction - method claim (70175US01)

S - shaped channel to deform wire (71065US02)

Tapered lateral sides of distal end of instrument - apparatus and method claims (70175US01)

Wire moves away from distal end (70165US02, 70173US02)

Wire moves away from distal end along a curved trajectory - apparatus and method claims (70168US02, 70175US01)

Wire returns to distal end - method claim (70170US02)

Wire returns to distal end w/o requiring additional contact - apparatus and method claims (70165US02)

**BOLD** lettering indicates that the case is issued as a US Patent or is allowed/under a Quayle action.

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim	Tip	Drive	Handle	Reusable	Disposable
	1. A device for fixing a flexible elongated element to a portion of a subject, said device comprising: structure for retaining the flexible elongated element; advancement means for longitudinally advancing the flexible elongated element from a proximal end of said device toward a distal end of said device with sufficient force to pass the element through the portion of the subject while said advancement means remain outside of the portion of the subject; and securing means for securing the element to the subject and for variably adjusting a securing force applied by the flexible elongated element to the portion of the subject.					
	13. Apparatus for joining two segments at a surgical site, said apparatus comprising: a flexible elongated element including a first portion and a second portion; means for advancing said first portion of said flexible elongated element through each of a first segment and a second segment while said means for advancing remain outside of the first segment and the second segment; and means for joining said first portion of said flexible elongated element with said second portion of said flexible elongated element such that the joiner is variably adjustable, whereby each of said first and second segments are maintained in selected proximity to one another.					
	21. A system for providing controlled movement of a flexible elongated element within a medical instrument, said system comprising: support means mounted in the medical instrument for axially surrounding the flexible elongated element, said support means comprising a distal end and a proximal end and including at least one lateral opening located between said distal end and said proximal end; and drive means mounted in the medical instrument for contacting the flexible elongated element through said lateral opening so as to urge said flexible elongated element to move longitudinally within said support means, said support means serving to inhibit lateral movement of said flexible elongated element.					
	23. A suturing instrument for joining portions of a subject during a medical procedure, said device comprising: a proximal end, a distal end, and a longitudinal axis extending between said proximal and distal ends, said distal end including an opening; a flexible elongated element extending along said longitudinal axis toward said distal end; guide means for restricting the movement of said flexible elongated element in directions other than along said longitudinal axis, said guide means having a lateral opening; and advancement means for advancing said flexible elongated element along said longitudinal axis toward said distal end of said device, said advancement means engaging said flexible elongated element through said lateral opening.					
6332889	6332889	6332889	6332889	6332889	6332889	6332889
D0188.70162US00	D0188.70162US00	140-PDD-04-42	140-PDD-04-42	140-PDD-04-42	140-PDD-04-42	140-PDD-04-42
Pat. No.	App. /	Pat. No.	App. /	Pat. No.	App. /	Pat. No.

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim	Disposable	Reusable	Handle	Drive	Tip	All
	24. A method of applying sutures with a suturing instrument, said method comprising the steps of: advancing a suture material along a longitudinal axis of the suturing instrument toward a distal end thereof; forcing the suture material through a subject to be sutured at the distal end of the suturing instrument; twisting together a free end of the suture material extending from the subject and a remaining portion of the suture material so as to lock the free end of the suture material to the remaining portion of the suture material.						
	29. A device for fixing a wire in tissue, the device comprising: support structure for retaining the wire; advancement apparatus for advancing the wire through said support structure and out a distal end portion of said support structure with sufficient force to drive a distal end portion of the wire through the tissue; receiving structure for receiving and retaining the distal end portion of the wire; and rotation apparatus for twisting together the distal end portion of the wire and a further portion of the wire adjacent to the distal end portion of the wire, so as to adjustably fix the wire to the tissue.						
	32. A device for fixing a wire in tissue, the device comprising: support structure for retaining the wire; opposed gripper members at a distal end of said device for gripping the tissue therebetween; advancement apparatus for advancing the wire through said support structure and out a distal portion of a first of said gripper members with sufficient force to drive a distal end portion of the wire through the tissue and into a receiving cavity in a distal end portion of a second of said grippers; and rotation apparatus for rotating said gripper members about an axis for twisting together said distal end portion of the wire and a further portion of the wire adjacent the distal end portion of the wire, so as to adjustably fix the wire to the tissue.						
6332889	6332889	Pat. No.	App. /	WGS Ref	D0188.70162US00	D0188.70162US00	140-PDD-04-42
6332889	6332889	Pat. No.	App. /	WGS Ref	D0188.70162US00	D0188.70162US00	140-PDD-04-42

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim	Disposable	Reusable	Handle	Drive	Tip	All
	<p>33. An assembly for suturing together first and second portions of tissue, the assembly comprising:</p> <p>a wire suture element, said wire suture element being of such flexibility as to (1) bend if not supported along a length thereof, and (2) twist upon itself and not deform tissue in which said wire suture element is disposed;</p> <p>support structure for retaining said wire suture element along a selected path;</p> <p>opposed gripper members fixed to a distal end of said support structure for gripping the tissue portions therebetween, said gripper members having opposed channels therein for receiving said wire suture element, said channels being generally normal to a lengthwise axis of said support structure;</p> <p>advancement apparatus for advancing the wire suture element through said support structure, through the channel in a first of said gripper members, through the tissue portions, and into the channel in a second of said gripper members; and</p> <p>rotation apparatus for rotating said gripper members around the lengthwise axis of said support structure for twisting together first and second portions of the wire suture element adjacent to the tissue, whereby to variably join together the two wire suture element portions and thereby suture together the first and second portions of tissue.</p> <p>35. A suture supply cartridge for a suture tool, the tool comprising a housing, an elongated tube extending from the housing, an advancement apparatus for advancing a suture distally through the tube, and a control actuator mounted on the housing for selective operation of the suture advancement apparatus, the suture supply cartridge comprising:</p> <p>a cartridge housing adapted for attachment to the tool;</p> <p>a wall disposed in said cartridge housing and, in cooperation with said cartridge housing, defining a chamber for storage of the suture;</p> <p>a wire guide support having a base portion fixed to said wall, and having a protrusion portion extending distally from said base portion, said base portion and said protrusion portion defining a bore extending axially therethrough, said protrusion portion having openings in side walls thereof; and</p> <p>an elongated suture guide fixed in said wire guide support and extending distally therefrom, said suture guide having openings in side walls thereof aligned with said protrusion openings, the suture extending through said suture guide;</p> <p>said suture wire guide protrusion openings being adapted to receive drive wheel portions of the tool advancement apparatus upon connection of said cartridge housing to said tool, such that said drive wheel portions extend through said suture guide openings to engage the suture.</p>						

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim	Disposable	Reusable	Handle	Drive	Tip	Ali
	<p>36. A method for suturing first and second tissue portions, the method comprising:  holding an edge of the first tissue portion adjacent to an edge of the second tissue portion;  driving a strand of suture material through the first and second tissue portions proximate to the tissue portion edges, a portion of the strand exiting the second tissue portion;  twisting together the exited portion of the strand and a portion of the strand adjacent to a suture entry location on the first tissue portion; and  severing the suture to separate the twisted-together portions of the strand from a remainder of the suture strand.</p> <p>40. A system for suturing tissue at a surgical site within a mammalian body, the system comprising:  a single instrument for passing a first portion of suture through the tissue and for intertwining the first portion of suture with a second portion of suture so as to form a joiner of said suture portions at the surgical site, whereby to lock the suture in position relative to the tissue.</p>						
	<p>42. A suturing device, comprising:  a housing;  a shaft extending distally from said housing;  a pair of opposing jaws located at a distal end of the shaft, said jaws adapted to grasp two elements to be sutured together without piercing the elements; and  a source of suture material located in the housing, the distal end of the suture material extending through the shaft and being adapted to be pushed through the two elements to be sutured together.</p> <p>44. A suturing device, comprising:  a housing;  a shaft extending distally from said housing;  a pair of opposing jaws located at a distal end of the shaft;  a source of suture material located in the housing;  a first motor located in the housing for advancing the suture material through the shaft, through one of the jaws, through two elements to be sutured together, and into the other jaw; and  a second motor located in the housing for rotating the shaft and the jaws to secure the suture material to the two elements.</p>						
140-PDD-04-42	140-PDD-04-42	140-PDD-04-42	140-PDD-04-42	DVL Ref			
D0188.70162US00	D0188.70162US00	D0188.70162US00	D0188.70162US00	WGS Ref			
6332889	6332889	6332889	6332889	App. / Pat. No.			

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	All	Tip	Drive	Handle	Reusable	Disposable	Claim
							49. A method for suturing together two separate elements, comprising: bringing the first element adjacent the second element; piercing the first and second elements with a length of suture material through the first and second elements, such that a free, distal portion of the suture material extends distally past the second element and a proximal portion of the suture material extends proximally past the first element; and twisting together the free distal portion and the proximal portion of the suture material to secure the first and second elements together.
							51. Apparatus for ligating a subject at a surgical site, said apparatus comprising: a flexible elongated element including a first portion and a second portion; means for advancing said first portion of said flexible elongated element around the subject; and means for joining said first portion of said flexible elongated element with said second portion of said flexible elongated element by twisting said first portion and said second portion together such that the joinder is variably adjustable.
							52. A device for fixing a flexible elongated element to a portion of a subject, said device comprising: structure for retaining the flexible elongated element; advancement means for longitudinally advancing the flexible elongated element from a proximal end of said device toward a distal end of said device with sufficient force to pass the element through the portion of the subject; and securing means for securing the element to the portion of the subject and for variably adjusting a securing force applied by the flexible elongated element to the portion of the subject; wherein a longitudinal axis extends between said proximal and distal ends of said device, and wherein said securing means include a rotation unit for rotating said distal end of said device about said longitudinal axis. 53. A device for fixing a flexible elongated element to a portion of a subject, said device comprising: structure for retaining the flexible elongated element; advancement means for longitudinally advancing the flexible elongated element from a proximal end of said device toward a distal end of said device with sufficient force to pass the element through the portion of the subject; and securing means for securing the element to the portion of the subject and for variably adjusting a securing force applied by the flexible elongated element to the portion of the subject; wherein said device further includes a cutting unit for selectively cutting a portion of a distal end of said flexible elongated element.

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim	Disposabale	Reusable	Handle	Drive	Tip	Ali
	<p>54. A device for use in passing a flexible elongated element through at least two portions of a subject, said device comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a hollow wire guide for guiding the flexible elongated element through said device toward a distal end of said device and toward the subject;</li> <li>at least one drive unit for urging the elongated element toward said distal end of said device through said hollow wire guide, and passing the elongated element through the at least two portions of the subject; and</li> <li>securing means for variably adjusting a securing force applied by the flexible elongated element to the at least two portions of the subject, so as to secure together the at least two portions of the subject with a selected force;</li> </ul> <p>wherein said device further includes a longitudinal axis extending between a proximal end and said distal end of said device, and wherein said securing means include a rotation unit for rotating said distal end of said device about said longitudinal axis.</p>						
	<p>55. A device for use in passing a flexible elongated element through at least two portions of a subject, said device comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a hollow wire guide for guiding the flexible elongated element through said device toward a distal end of said device and toward the subject;</li> <li>at least one drive unit for urging the elongated element toward said distal end of said device through said hollow wire guide, and passing the elongated element through the at least two portions of the subject; and</li> <li>securing means for variably adjusting a securing force applied by the flexible elongated element to the at least two portions of the subject, so as to secure together the at least two portions of the subject with a selected force;</li> </ul> <p>wherein said device further includes a cutting unit for selectively cutting a portion of a distal end of said flexible elongated element.</p>						
	<p>56. Apparatus for joining two segments at a surgical site, said apparatus comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a flexible elongated element including a first portion and a second portion;</li> <li>means for advancing said first portion of said flexible elongated element through each of a first segment and a second segment; and</li> <li>means for joining said first portion of said flexible elongated element with said second portion of said flexible elongated element such that the joinder is variably adjustable, whereby each of said first and second segments are maintained in selected proximity to one another;</li> </ul> <p>wherein said flexible elongated element further includes a third portion, and said apparatus further includes means for cutting said flexible elongated element at a location between said second and third portions of said flexible elongated element.</p>						

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim	Disposable	Reusable	Handle	Drive	Tip	All
	<p>57. A system for providing controlled movement of a flexible elongated element within a medical instrument, said system comprising:</p> <p>support means mounted in the medical instrument for axially surrounding the flexible elongated element, said support means including at least one opening; and</p> <p>drive means mounted in the medical instrument for contacting the flexible elongated element through said opening so as to urge said flexible elongated element to move longitudinally within said support means, said support means serving to inhibit lateral movement of said flexible elongated element;</p> <p>wherein said system further includes rotation means for rotating a distal end of said device.</p>						
	<p>58. A device for use in passing a flexible elongated element through at least two portions of a subject, said device comprising:</p> <p>a hollow wire guide for guiding the flexible elongated element through said device toward a distal end of said device and toward the subject;</p> <p>at least one drive unit for urging the elongated element toward said distal end of said device through said hollow wire guide, and passing the elongated element through the at least two portions of the subject; and</p> <p>securing means for variably adjusting a securing force applied by the flexible elongated element to the at least two portions of the subject, so as to secure together the at least two portions of the subject with a selected force;</p> <p>wherein a lubricious material is positioned between said flexible elongated element and said hollow wire guide.</p>						
	<p>59. A device for fixing a flexible elongated element to a portion of a subject, said device comprising:</p> <p>structure for retaining the flexible elongated element;</p> <p>advancement means for longitudinally advancing the flexible elongated element from a proximal end of said device toward a distal end of said device with sufficient force to pass the element through the portion of the subject; and</p> <p>securing means for securing the element to the subject and for variably adjusting a securing force applied by the flexible elongated element to the portion of the subject;</p> <p>wherein said device further includes a cutting unit for selectively cutting a portion of a distal end of said flexible elongated element; and</p> <p>wherein said cutting unit is adapted to cut said flexible elongated element so as to form a sharp point on said flexible elongated element.</p>						

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	App. / Pat. No.	6332889	D0188.70162US01	140-PDD-04-42	WGS Ref	DVL Ref	Tip	Drive	Handle	Reusable	Disposable	Claim
	140-PDD-04-42-C0N	D0188.70162US00	D0188.70162US00	140-PDD-04-42	WGS Ref	DVL Ref						60. Apparatus for joining two segments at a surgical site, said apparatus comprising: a flexible elongated element including a first portion and a second portion; means for advancing said first portion of said flexible elongated element through each of a first segment and a second segment; and means for joining said first portion of said flexible elongated element with said second portion of said flexible elongated element such that the joinder is variably adjustable, whereby each of said first and second segments are maintained in selected proximity to one another; wherein said means for advancing includes a piezoelectric element.  7. A device for use in passing a flexible elongated element through at least two portions of a subject, said device comprising: a hollow wire guide for guiding the flexible elongated element through said device toward a distal end of said device and toward the subject; at least one drive unit for urging the elongated element toward said distal end of said device through said hollow wire guide, and passing the elongated element through the at least two portions of the subject while said hollow wire guide remains outside of the at least two portions of the subject; and securing means for variably adjusting a securing force applied by the flexible elongated element to the at least two portions of the subject, so as to secure together the at least two portions of the subject with a selected force.

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim	Disposable	Reusable	Handle	Drive	Tip	All
Cartridge w/ lateral openings	16. A suture wire supply cartridge for a suturing instrument having a drive mechanism, the suture wire supply cartridge comprising: a length of suture wire; a suture wire holder adapted to store at least a portion of the length of suture wire; and an elongated suture wire guide defining a guide pathway for the suture wire; wherein the suture wire supply cartridge has an opening adapted to expose a side of a portion of the suture wire and to receive at least a portion of the drive mechanism in contact with the exposed side of the suture wire, so that actuation of the drive mechanism draws suture wire from the holder and moves the suture wire along the guide pathway.	X	X				
Cartridge w/ lateral openings	21. A suture wire supply cartridge for a suturing instrument, the suture wire supply cartridge comprising: a length of suture wire; a housing adapted to store at least a portion of the length of suture wire; a guide tube defining a guide pathway for the suture wire; and a guide tube support connected between the housing and the guide tube, the guide tube support having at least one opening that exposes at least a portion of a side of suture wire that extends from the housing through the guide tube support, the at least one opening adapted to receive at least a portion of a drive mechanism of the suturing instrument that engages the exposed portion of the suture wire to move the suture wire in the guide pathway of the guide tube.	X	X				

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim	Disposable	Reusable	Handle	Drive	Tip	All
10/760634 Pat. No. App. / Ref. No.	33. A suturing instrument, comprising: a housing; an elongated shaft extending distally from the housing and having a distal end; a pair of opposed jaws located at a distal end of the shaft, the jaws being arranged for rotation relative to the housing; a source of suture wire located at least partially in the housing; a drive mechanism for moving the suture wire along a distal pathway in the shaft and one of the jaws; and a rotation unit adapted to rotate the jaws about the distal pathway.						
10/014991 Ref. No.	45. A suturing instrument for providing a suture in a subject during a medical procedure, the instrument comprising: a proximal end, a distal end, and an elongated shaft with a longitudinal axis extending between the proximal and distal ends; a first jaw and a second jaw mounted at the distal end, at least the second jaw having an opening; a suture wire extending along the longitudinal axis toward the distal end; a guide path that guides movement of the suture wire toward the distal end; a drive mechanism that moves the suture wire along the longitudinal axis toward the distal end of the instrument; and a removable cartridge of suture wire; wherein the drive mechanism moves the suture wire with force sufficient to exit the first jaw, penetrate the tissue, and move through the opening in the second jaw.						
10188.70165US02 Ref. No.	24. A suturing instrument comprising: a handle; a shaft extending from the handle, the shaft having a proximal end near the handle and a distal end opposite the proximal end, the distal end of the shaft having an opening and a passageway to carry a suture wire to the opening, the passageway being constructed and arranged so that, when moved in the passageway, the suture wire exits the opening and loops back to the distal end of the shaft without requiring additional contact with the instrument; a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the passageway; and a cutter adapted to cut the suture wire at a location near the distal end of the shaft.	X	X	X	X		
140-PDD-04-45-CON Ref. No.	140-PDD-04-42-CON Ref. No.	140-PDD-04-42-CON Ref. No.	140-PDD-04-42-CON Ref. No.				
10188.70162US01 Ref. No.	10188.70162US01 Ref. No.	10188.70162US01 Ref. No.	10188.70162US01 Ref. No.				

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	App. / Pat. No.	10/760634	10/760634	10/760634	10/760634	Claim
Tip	Tip	Tip	Tip	Tip	Tip	Disposable
All	All	All	All	All	All	Reusable
S - shaped channel to deform wire	X	X	X	X	X	43. A surgical instrument comprising: a handle; a shaft extending from the handle, the shaft having a proximal end near the handle and a distal end opposite the proximal end, the distal end of the shaft having an opening and a passageway adapted to carry a suture wire to the opening, the passageway having an "S" shaped portion arranged so that suture wire moving through the "S" shaped portion and upon exiting the opening forms a loop; a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the passageway; and a cutter adapted to cut the suture wire at a location near the distal end of the shaft.
Wire returns to distal end w/o requiring additional contact – method claim	X	X	X	X	X	62. A method of forming a loop suture, comprising: driving deformable suture wire through a passageway in a suturing instrument having a distal end; bending the suture wire in the passageway to form a suture wire loop with suture wire that exits the distal end, the suture wire loop formed without requiring further contact of the instrument with the suture wire after the suture wire extends from the distal end of the suturing instrument; and cutting the suture wire to free the suture wire loop from the instrument.
Wire moves away from distal end	X	X	X	X	X	7. A suturing instrument comprising: a handle; a shaft extending from the handle, the shaft having a proximal end near the handle and a distal end opposite the proximal end, the distal end of the shaft having an opening and a passageway constructed and arranged to carry a suture wire to the opening and to plastically deform the suture wire as the suture wire moves through the passageway to cause the suture wire to form a wire suture loop as the suture wire is extended from the opening in the distal end of the shaft, the passageway and the opening being arranged so that the suture wire extends in a generally distal direction upon exiting the opening; a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the passageway; and a cutter adapted to cut the suture wire at a location near the distal end of the shaft.

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	App./ Pat. No.	10/051322	10188.70166US01	WGS Ref	DVL Ref	140-PDD-04-46	140-PDD-04-46	Drive adjacent to distal end	All	Tip	Drive	Handle	Reusable	Disposable	Claim	
Drive adjacent to distal end Compartment to store wire Drive causes wire to puncture tissue		X	X	X	X	35.	66.									

## Salute Claim Coverage

App. / Pat. No.	6527785	WGS Ref.	DO188.70168US01	DVL Ref.	140-PDD-04-48	Tip	Drive	Handle	Reusable	Disposable	Claim
Claim Summary	End recess to receive wire					X	X	X	X	X	1. A tool for joining a first layer of material to a second layer of material, said tool comprising:

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim
End recess to receive wire	<p>14. A tool for joining a first layer of material to a second layer of material, said tool comprising:</p> <p>a handle;</p> <p>an end effector mounted on said handle and comprising:</p> <p>a first fixed portion defining therein a first groove defining a portion of a first channel for retaining a wire guide;</p> <p>a second channel extending from the first channel for supporting a suture wire extending from the wire guide;</p> <p>a portion of a passageway for retaining a cutting bar; and</p> <p>wall structure defining a portion of an end recess in a distal end of said end effector; and</p> <p>a second fixed portion defining therein a first groove defining a remainder of the first channel;</p> <p>a second groove defining a remainder of said passageway;</p> <p>a wall portion defining a remainder of said second channel; and</p> <p>a sidewall for defining a remainder of the end recess;</p> <p>said second channel being curved to impart a looping configuration to portions of the suture wire passed therethrough;</p> <p>the end recess being defined in part by a curved surface in said end effector defining a bottom of the end recess, such that the end recess is adapted to receive the looped suture wire emerged from said second channel;</p> <p>a wire advancing actuator mounted on said handle for moving the suture wire through said second channel and through the material first and second layers; and</p> <p>a wire cutting actuator mounted on said handle for moving the cutting bar into cutting engagement with the suture wire.</p>
140-PDD-04-48	DVL Ref
6527785	WGS Ref
10/378805	Pat No.
D0188.70168US01	App. /
140-PDD-04-48-CON	WGS Ref
6527785	DVL Ref
End recess to receive wire	<p>X X X X</p> <p>Wire moves away from distal end along a curved trajectory</p>

## Salute Claim Coverage

App. / Pat. No.	10/378805	D0188.70168US02	140-PDD-04-48-CON	10/378805	140-PDD-04-48-CON	10/378805	140-PDD-04-48-CON	10/378805	140-PDD-04-48-CON
Claim Summary	End recess to receive pliable surface Drive causes wire to puncture tissue	Cutter w/ flexible element							
All	X	X							
Tip									
Drive									
Handle									
Reusable	X								
Disposable	X								
Claim	52.	76.							
	<p>A suturing instrument comprising:</p> <p>a handle;</p> <p>a shaft extending from the handle and having a proximal end and a distal end including an opening and a recessed portion at an end face of the distal end;</p> <p>a first channel adapted to guide a suture wire in movement toward the opening;</p> <p>a second channel extending from the first channel and shaped to impart a curvature to the suture wire as the suture wire moves in the second channel, the second channel communicating with the opening;</p> <p>a cutter connected to the instrument and adapted to cut the suture wire; and</p> <p>a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the first channel and in the second channel, wherein the distal end is positionable against a pliable surface so that a portion of the surface is received in the recessed portion, and suture wire passing through the opening penetrates the surface and forms a wire loop suture.</p>	<p>A suturing instrument comprising:</p> <p>a handle;</p> <p>a shaft extending from the handle and having a proximal end and a distal end including an opening;</p> <p>a first channel adapted to guide a suture wire in movement toward the opening;</p> <p>a second channel extending from the first channel and shaped to impart a curvature to the suture wire as the suture wire moves in the second channel, the second channel communicating with the opening;</p> <p>a cutter including a flexible element adapted to cut the suture wire; and</p> <p>a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the second channel;</p> <p>wherein suture wire passing through the opening forms a wire loop suture.</p>							

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim	Disposable	Reusable	Handle	Drive	Tip	AI
	<p>1. A suturing instrument for joining a first portion of material to a second portion of material, said suturing instrument comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a handle;</li> <li>an end effector mounted on said handle and defining therein:</li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a first channel for supporting suture wire, said first channel being curved to impart a looping configuration to portions of the suture wire passed therethrough;</li> <li>a second channel adapted to receive the looped suture wire emerged from said first channel;</li> <li>and</li> <li>a passageway for supporting a cutting bar, said passageway intersecting said first channel so as to create a first island between said first channel and said passageway, and said passageway intersecting said second channel so as to create a second island between said second channel and said passageway;</li> <li>a wire advancing actuator mounted on said handle for moving the suture wire through said first channel, through the material first and second portions and back into said second channel;</li> <li>a cutting bar movably disposed in said passageway for selectively engaging the suture wire, said cutting bar being adapted to (1) cut the looped suture wire from the remaining portions of the suture wire; (2) bend the trailing end and the leading end of the looped suture wire around said first island and said second island; and (3) lift the looped suture wire over said first island and said second island; and</li> <li>a cutting bar actuator mounted on said handle for moving the cutting bar into engagement with the suture wire.</li> </ul> </ul>						
Cartridge w/ first and second pair of diametrically opposed openings	21. A structure for supporting suture wire during driving of the suture wire, said structure comprising:						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a first tube for closely surrounding and slidably supporting the suture wire;</li> <li>a first pair of diametrically opposed openings formed in said first tube for exposing the suture wire for driving, said first pair of diametrically opposed openings being sized sufficiently small so as to maintain support for the suture wire;</li> <li>a second tube disposed about a portion of said first tube; and</li> <li>a second pair of diametrically opposed openings formed in said second tube, said second pair of diametrically opposed openings being aligned with said first pair of diametrically opposed openings, and said second pair of diametrically opposed openings being sized sufficiently small so as to maintain support for said first tube.</li> </ul>						

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim
	22. A method for joining a first portion of material to a second portion of material, said method comprising: providing a suturing instrument comprising: a handle; an end effector mounted on said handle and defining therein: a first channel for supporting suture wire, said first channel being curved to impart a looping configuration to portions of the suture wire passed therethrough; a second channel adapted to receive the looped suture wire emerged from said first channel; and a passageway for supporting a cutting bar, said passageway intersecting said first channel so as to create a first island between said first channel and said passageway, and said passageway intersecting said second channel so as to create a second island between said second channel and said passageway; a wire advancing actuator mounted on said handle for moving the suture wire through said first channel, through the material first and second portions and back into said second channel; a cutting bar movably disposed in said passageway for selectively engaging the suture wire, said cutting bar being adapted to (1) cut the looped suture wire from the remaining portions of the suture wire; (2) bend the trailing end and the leading end of the looped suture wire around said first island and said second island; and (3) lift the looped suture wire over said first island and said second island; and a cutting bar actuator mounted on said handle for moving the cutting bar into engagement with the suture wire; positioning said end effector against at least one of the portions to be joined; moving the suture wire through said first channel, through the material first and second portions and back into said second channel; and moving the cutting bar in said passageway so as to (1) cut the looped suture wire from the remaining portions of the suture wire; (2) bend the trailing end of the looped suture wire around said first island and said second island; and (3) lift the looped suture wire over said first island and said second island.
App. / Pat. No.	6663643
WGS Ref.	D0188.70170US01
DVL Ref.	140-PDD-04-50
Claim Summary	
Tip	
Drive	
Handle	
Reusable	
Disposable	

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim
	<p>1. A suturing instrument comprising:</p> <p>a handle;</p> <p>a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end with an opening, a first island and a second island;</p> <p>a first channel adapted to guide suture wire toward the opening and having a curved portion adapted to impart a bend to suture wire passed therethrough such that the suture wire begins to form a wire loop suture upon exiting the opening;</p> <p>a second channel adapted to receive suture wire after the suture wire has exited the opening;</p> <p>a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the first channel and through material to be sutured; and</p> <p>a cutter adapted to cut the suture wire so as to free the wire loop suture from suture wire remaining in the instrument and bend each end of the wire loop suture <b>around one of the first island and the second island.</b></p>
	<p>22. A method of suturing comprising:</p> <p>providing a suturing instrument comprising:</p> <p>a handle;</p> <p>a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end with an opening, a first island and a second island;</p> <p>a first channel adapted to guide suture wire toward the opening and having a curved portion adapted to impart a bend to suture wire passed therethrough such that the suture wire begins to form a wire loop suture upon exiting the opening;</p> <p>a second channel adapted to receive suture wire after the suture wire has exited the opening;</p> <p>a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the first channel and through material to be sutured; and</p> <p>a cutter adapted to cut the suture wire so as to free the wire loop suture from suture wire remaining in the instrument and bend each end of the wire loop suture around one of the first island and the second island;</p> <p>positioning the distal end adjacent the material to be sutured;</p> <p>moving the suture wire through the first channel, through the material and back into the second channel; and</p> <p>moving the cutter so as to cut the suture wire to free the wire loop suture from suture wire remaining in the instrument and bend each end of the wire loop suture <b>around one of the first island and the second island.</b></p>
App. / Pat. No.	10/737197
WGS Ref.	DOI 88.70170US02
DVL Ref.	140-PDD-04-50-CON
Claim Summary	
Claim	
Disposable	
Reusable	
Handle	
Drive	
Tip	
All	

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim	Disposable	Reusable	Handle	Drive	Tip	All
Wire returns to distal end – method claim Bend trailing end of wire inwardly – method claim	<p>38. A method of forming a wire loop suture, the method comprising: driving deformable suture wire through a curved portion of a first channel of a suturing instrument; bending the suture wire in the curved portion such that upon exiting a distal end of the instrument a leading end of the suture wire initially moves away from the distal end and follows a curved trajectory to return to the distal end to form the wire loop suture; receiving the leading end in a second channel at the distal end as the suture wire returns thereto;</p> <p>cutting the suture wire to separate a trailing end of the wire loop suture from suture wire remaining in the suturing instrument; and</p> <p><b>bending the trailing end and the leading end inward toward a center of the wire loop suture.</b></p>	X	X	X	X	X	X

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	App. / Pat. No.	WGS Ref.	DVL Ref.	AIH	Tip	Drive	Handle	Reusable	Disposable	Claim
Cartridge w/ 2 pairs of diametrically opposed openings	6511489	DO188.70173US01	140-PDD-04-53	X		X				23. A structure for supporting suture wire during driving of the suture wire, said structure comprising: a first tube for closely surrounding and slidably supporting the suture wire; a first pair of diametrically opposed openings formed in said first tube for exposing the suture wire for driving, said first pair of diametrically opposed openings being sized sufficiently small so as to maintain support for the suture wire; a second tube disposed about a portion of said first tube; and a second pair of diametrically opposed openings formed in said second tube, said second pair of diametrically opposed openings being aligned with said first pair of diametrically opposed openings, and said second pair of diametrically opposed openings being sufficiently small so as to maintain support for said first tube.
Cutter to cut, bend, and lift wire – method claim End recess to receive wire – method claim Bend trailing end of wire inwardly – method claim	6511489	DO188.70173US01	140-PDD-04-53	X	X	X	X	X	X	24. A method for joining a first portion of material to a second portion of material, said method comprising: providing a suturing instrument comprising: a handle; an end effector mounted on said handle and defining therein: a channel for supporting suture wire, said channel being curved to impart a looping configuration to portions of the suture wire passed therethrough; an end recess adapted to receive the looped suture wire emerged from said channel; and a passageway for supporting a cutting bar, said passageway intersecting said channel so as to create an island between said channel and said passageway; a wire advancing actuator mounted on said handle for moving the suture wire through said channel, through the material first and second portions and back into said end recess; a cutting bar movably disposed in said passageway for selectively engaging the suture wire, said cutting bar being adapted to (1) cut the looped suture wire from the remaining portions of the suture wire; (2) bend the trailing end of the looped suture wire around said island; and a cutting bar actuator mounted on said handle for moving the cutting bar into engagement with the suture wire; positioning said end effector against at least one of the portions to be joined; moving the suture wire through said channel, through the material first and second portions and back into said end recess; and moving the cutting bar in said passageway so as to (1) cut the looped suture wire from the remaining portions of the suture wire; (2) bend the trailing end of the looped suture wire around said island; and (3) lift the looped suture wire over said island.

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim	Disposable	Reusable	Handle	Drive	Tip	All
Cartridge w/ 2 pairs of diametrically opposed openings – method claim	X						
	42. A method for driving wire, said method comprising the steps of: providing a structure for supporting suture wire during driving of the suture wire, said structure comprising: a first tube for closely surrounding and slidably supporting the suture wire; a first pair of diametrically opposed openings formed in said first tube for exposing the suture wire for driving, said first pair of diametrically opposed openings being sized sufficiently small so as to maintain support for the suture wire; a second tube disposed about a portion of said first tube; and a second pair of diametrically opposed openings formed in said second tube, said second pair of diametrically opposed openings being aligned with said first pair of diametrically opposed openings, and said second pair of diametrically opposed openings being sufficiently small so as to maintain support for said first tube; and engaging the suture wire with a pair of opposing rollers, each of the opposing rollers engaging the suture wire by accessing the suture wire through one of the second pair of diametrically opposed openings and one of the first pair of diametrically opposed openings.						
Wire moves away from distal end Bend trailing end of wire inwardly	X X	X	X	X	X	X	X

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim
Protuberance extends w/in loop Drive causes wire to puncture tissue	<p>69. A suturing instrument comprising: a handle; a shaft extending from the handle and having a proximal end and a jawless distal end, the distal end having an opening and a protuberance; a first channel adapted to guide a suture wire in movement toward the distal end; a second channel adapted to receive the suture wire from the first channel and shaped to impart a curvature to the suture wire as the suture wire moves in the second channel, the second channel being partially formed by the protuberance and communicating with the opening; a cutter adapted to cut the suture wire; and a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the second channel and out of the opening to puncture tissue to be sutured as the suture wire forms a loop of suture wire with the protuberance extending within loop.</p>
Cutter cuts proximal to portion of channel that deforms	<p>96. A suturing instrument comprising: suture wire; a handle; a shaft extending from the handle and having a proximal end, a jawless distal end and an opening near the distal end; a first channel adapted to guide suture wire in movement toward the distal end; a second channel adapted to receive suture wire from the first channel and having a portion shaped to plastically deform the suture wire as the suture wire moves in the second channel, the second channel communicating with the opening; a cutter adapted to cut the suture wire at a location proximal to the portion of the second channel that plastically deforms the suture wire; and a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the second channel; wherein suture wire is plastically deformed when moved in the second channel and forms a loop of suture wire when moved out of the opening.</p>
10/352600	10/352600
Pat. No.	Pat. No.
DOI 88.70173US02	DOI 88.70173US02
WGS Ref	WGS Ref
140-PDD-04-53-CON	140-PDD-04-53-CON
DVL Ref	DVL Ref

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim	Disposable	Reusable	Handle	Drive	Tip	All	App. / Pat. No.	WGS Ref	DVL Ref
Tapered lateral sides	41. A suturing instrument comprising: a handle; a shaft extending from the handle and having a proximal end and a distal end having an opening and <b>tapered reliefs at lateral sides of the distal end</b> ; a curved channel shaped to impart a curvature to the suture wire as the suture wire moves in the curved channel, such that after passing through the curved channel and exiting the opening, the suture wire forms a wire loop suture; a cutter adapted to cut the suture wire; and a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the curved channel; wherein the tapered reliefs at lateral sides of the distal end are <b>adapted to closely fit a pliable surface to be sutured without the surface being pierced by the distal end</b> .	?	X					10/396927	DOI 88.70175US01	140-PDD-04-55
Lateral recess to allow passage of loop	64. A suturing instrument comprising: a handle; a shaft extending from the handle and having a proximal end and a distal end with an opening and a recess that <b>extends laterally from a lateral surface of the shaft toward a central portion of the shaft</b> ; a curved channel shaped to impart a curvature to the suture wire as the suture wire moves in the curved channel, such that after passing through the curved channel and exiting the opening, the suture wire forms a wire loop suture; a cutter adapted to cut the suture wire; and a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the curved channel; wherein the recess is <b>arranged to allow passage of the formed wire loop suture from the instrument in a direction lateral to the shaft</b> .	?	X					10/396927	DOI 88.70175US01	140-PDD-04-55
Cutter that cuts and ejects	85. A suturing instrument comprising: a handle; a shaft extending from the handle and having a proximal end and a distal end with an opening; a curved channel adapted to impart curvature to suture wire passing therethrough, such that the suture wire forms a wire loop suture after exiting the opening; a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the curved channel; and a cutter having a first surface adapted to cut the suture wire to free the wire loop suture from suture wire remaining in the instrument and a second surface adapted to eject the wire loop suture from the instrument.	X	X							

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	All	Tip	Drive	Handle	Reusable	Disposable	Claim
Tapered lateral sides – method claim  Drive causes wire to puncture tissue – method claim	X	X	?	X	90.	A method of forming a wire loop suture, the method comprising: engaging tapered sides near a distal end of a surgical instrument with a pliable surface to be sutured without piercing the surface with the distal end; driving deformable suture wire through a curved channel in the suturing instrument; bending the suture wire in the curved channel such that, upon exiting the distal end, the suture wire penetrates the pliable surface and begins to form the wire loop suture; forming the wire loop suture; and cutting the suture wire to free the wire loop suture from suture wire in the instrument.	
Lateral recess to receive pliable surface – method claim	X		?	X	91.	A method of forming a wire loop suture, the method comprising: positioning a distal end of a suturing instrument against a pliable surface to be sutured; receiving, within a recess on a lateral surface of the distal end of the instrument, at least a portion of the pliable surface to be sutured; driving deformable suture wire through a curved channel in the suturing instrument; bending the suture wire in the curved channel such that, upon exiting the distal end, the suture wire begins to forms the wire loop suture; and cutting the suture wire to free the wire loop suture from suture wire in the instrument.	
End recess to receive wire – method claim  Wire moves away from distal end along a curved trajectory – method claim	X	X	?	X	92.	A method of forming a wire loop suture, the method comprising: driving deformable suture wire through a curved channel in a suturing instrument; bending the suture wire in the curved channel such that upon exiting a distal end of the instrument the suture wire initially moves away from the distal end and follows a curved trajectory to return to the distal end to form the wire loop suture; receiving the suture wire in a recessed portion at the distal end as the suture wire returns thereto; and cutting the suture wire to free the wire loop suture from suture wire remaining in the instrument.	
Bend trailing end of wire inwardly – method claim	X		X	X	93.	A method of forming a wire loop suture, the method comprising: driving deformable suture wire through a curved channel in the suturing instrument; bending the suture wire in the curved channel such that after exiting the instrument, the suture wire forms the wire loop suture; cutting the suture wire to free the wire loop suture from suture wire remaining in the instrument; and bending a trailing end of the wire loop suture inward toward a center of the wire loop suture.	

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	Claim	Tip	All	Drive	Handle	Reusable	Disposable
End recess to receive wire – method claim Release wire in a lateral direction – method claim Wire moves away from distal end along a curved trajectory – method claim Cutter that cuts and ejects – method claim	94. A method of forming a wire loop suture, the method comprising: driving deformable suture wire through a curved channel in a suturing instrument; bending the suture wire in the curved channel such that upon exiting a distal end of the instrument the suture wire initially moves away from the distal end and follows a curved trajectory to return to the distal end to form the wire loop suture; receiving the suture wire in a recessed portion at the distal end as the suture wire returns thereto; cutting the suture wire to free the wire loop suture from the instrument; and releasing the formed wire loop suture from the instrument in a direction lateral to the curved channel.	?	X	X	X	X	X
10/440805 10/396927	112. A suturing instrument comprising: a handle; a lever movably mounted to the handle; a shaft extending from the handle and having a proximal end and a distal end including an opening; a first channel adapted to guide a suture wire in movement toward the opening; a second channel extending from the first channel and shaped to impart a curvature to the suture wire as the suture wire moves in the second channel; a cutter adapted to cut the suture wire; and a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the second channel; wherein suture wire, when moved out of the opening, forms a wire loop suture, wherein movement of the lever in a first direction actuates the wire drive to move the suture wire in the second channel, and wherein the lever is linked to the wire drive so that the lever is also movable in the first direction without actuating the wire drive to move the suture wire.	X	X	X	X	X	X
D0188.70180TUS00 D0188.70175US01	140-PDD-04-60	140-PDD-04-55	DVL Ref	WGS Ref	DVL Ref	WGS Ref	Pat. No.

## Salute Claim Coverage

Claim Summary	App. / Pat. No.	App. / Pat. No.	WGS Ref	DVL Ref	Claim
Tip	All	Tip	All	Tip	Claim
Drive	Drive	Handle	Handle	Reusable	Disposable
Complete loop formation with complete movement of lever	10/440805	DO188.70180US00	140-PDD-04-60	DVL Ref	<p>144. A suturing instrument comprising:</p> <p>a handle;</p> <p>a lever movably mounted to the handle;</p> <p>a shaft extending from the handle and having a proximal end and a distal end including an opening;</p> <p>a first channel adapted to guide a suture wire in movement toward the opening;</p> <p>a second channel extending from the first channel and shaped to impart a curvature to the suture wire as the suture wire moves in the second channel;</p> <p>a cutter adapted to cut the suture wire;</p> <p>a wire drive adapted to move the suture wire in the second channel;</p> <p>wherein suture wire moved out of the opening forms a wire loop suture, and wherein movement of the lever through a range of motion in a first direction actuates the wire drive to move the suture wire in the second channel and actuates the cutter to cut the suture wire such that one complete wire loop suture is formed and cut from suture wire remaining attached to the instrument.</p>
Drive adjacent to distal end				X	<p>46. A suturing instrument comprising:</p> <p>a handle;</p> <p>a shaft extending from the handle and having a proximal end and a distal end including an opening;</p> <p>a first channel adapted to guide a suture wire in movement toward the opening;</p> <p>a second channel extending from the first channel and shaped to impart a curvature to the suture wire as the suture wire moves in the second channel;</p> <p>a cutter adapted to cut the suture wire;</p> <p>a wire drive located <b>near</b> the distal end of the shaft that is adapted to engage with and move the suture wire in the second channel;</p> <p>wherein the suture wire forms a wire loop suture when moved out of the opening.</p>

## Salute Claim Coverage

App. / Pat. No.	10/440805	WGS Ref.	DVL Ref.	Tip	Drive	Handle	Reusable	Disposable	Claim
Claim Summary									
Cam & cam follower wire drive	Cam & cam follower wire drive	D0188.70180US00	140-PDD-04-60	X	X	X	X	X	79. A suturing instrument comprising: a handle; a shaft extending from the handle and having a proximal end and a distal end including an opening; a first channel adapted to guide a suture wire in movement toward the opening; a second channel extending from the first channel and shaped to impart a curvature to the suture wire as the suture wire moves in the second channel; a cutter adapted to cut the suture wire; and a wire drive including a cam and a cam follower arranged to cooperate to engage the suture wire, to move in a first direction to move the suture wire in the second channel, and to move in a second direction opposite the first direction, a portion of the wire drive biased toward engagement with the suture wire during movement in the second direction; wherein the suture wire, when moved out of the opening, forms a wire loop suture.